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Inside

Parren Mitchell, Charles Diggs, Julian Bond

MAJOR NEW SUPPORT FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND B.P.P.



Congressional Black Caucus chairman PARREN MITCHELL *(center, top photo),* RON DELLUMS *(left, top photo),* JULIAN BOND *(bottom, left) and* CHARLES DIGGS *are among the sponsors of the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party.*

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party has announced major new supporters in its ongoing campaign to halt the political repression focused against the BPP and to create a favorable climate for the expected return of the much-respected, exiled BPP leader.

The new sponsors announced by the Committee for Justice are: U.S. Representative Parren Mitchell from Maryland, present chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC); U.S. Representative Charles Diggs from Michigan, chairman of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs and a leader in the CBC; Georgia state Senator Julian Bond; comedian/activist Dick Gregory; and Mark Lane, attorney, author and director of the Citizens' Commission of Inquiry.

Congressman Parren Mitchell, whose brother Clarence Mitchell heads the NAACP lobby effort in Washington, D.C., is a longtime and outspoken advocate of civil and human rights for Black and poor people.

Mitchell assumed chairmanship of the Congressional Black Caucus late last year and since has led the CBC in several political confrontations with President Carter, particularly concerning the issue of Black representation in Cabinet and sub-Cabinet decision-making positions in the new administration.

Most recently, Parren Mitchell has agreed to sponsor a key Transfer Amendment to the federal budget, proposing that $15 billion be set aside from the defense budget, to be used

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Editorial

Life Is Cheap

It's an old axiom: life is cheap in America — and nigger life is the cheapest yet. Should certain "liberals," "Negroes" and others who continue to affirm the worth of this corrupt country disagree, let them look at the world as it really is.

Everywhere, in every nook and cranny of America, the "justifiable homocides" flourish. Dead Blacks, particularly the youth, are dropping like flies, swatted down by everything from police bullets to dirty needles and still the relentless onslaught continues. Where's the outcry? Where's the outrage? Where are the plain and simple tears...of human compassion...of shame?

But no. The technological monster of America tries its damnest to condition us all to accept the "everyday" atrocities. It's a cold, ice cold program, and by and large, unfortunately, it works. Homogenized and televised, the slaughter of the human spirit, if not human lives, is projected before us in an "acceptable" form so we don't squirm too much at the torture and misery that surrounds us; then we don't squirm at all; and then, if the programming is effective, the grotesque conditions of life — and death—become an attachment, like a blood-sucking leech, to our conception of things. We begin to notice the screams only by their absence.

And so there develops among us, exploited folks who, in order to survive, or worse, by choice, sell bits of their body and pieces of their minds to science. And so, when a national commission for the "protection of human subjects" of biomedical and behavioral research urges the federal government to "conduct and support" psychosurgery — the surgical destruction of brain tissue for the purpose of altering behavior — the outcry is minimal.

One human subject "volunteer" reports he gets $45 from skin researchers when then tear into his face. But he only gets $7.50 when they leave "less visible scars" on his back. To let researchers "stick a catheter into my arm and draw blood while I ride an exercise bike to the point of exhaustion" he gets $100. And we let this happen.

As for psychosurgery, the government's original intent in the early 1970s was to "study the. . .causes of violence among 'ghetto rioters' and criminals." Guess who gets zapped? Niggers and the poor. □



Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.
Born: January 15, 1929
Assassinated: April 4, 1968

Letters to the Editor

MILITANT READERS POLL

Dear Editor,

We read with great interest your results of the Black History Reader's Poll in the March 26 edition of THE BLACK PANTHER.

We were pleased and elated to see the overwhelming spirit of militancy expressed by the readers/contributors; specifically the recognition of armed

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BLACK PANTHER
Recommendations And Endorsements

CITY OF OAKLAND ELECTIONS

MAYOR
• Judge Lionel Wilson

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 2
• Mary Moore

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 4
• Clifton DeBerry

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 6
• Carter Gilmore

CITY AUDITOR
•Warren A. Moorehead

SCHOOL BOARD DIRECTOR 1
• George Rothman and Russell Bruno

SCHOOL BOARD DIRECTOR 2
• Seymour Rose

SCHOOL BOARD DIRECTOR 3
• James Norwood

CITY OF BERKELEY ELECTIONS
CITY COUNCIL
• Margot Dashell, Ying Lee Kelley, Veronika Fukson

COMMENT

My Father—And Revolutionary Cuba

By Alice Walker

U.S. novelist/poet Alice Walker recently returned from a visit to Cuba and wrote the following article, which appeared in the March 21 New York Times.

A week before I flew to Cuba I began to dream about my father. For several nights he appeared in a pose I recognized but could not place: Standing by the side of a road in front of a filling station, his hat in his hands, watching me as I moved farther and farther away from him.

It was not unusual for me to dream about my father. He died in the winter of 1973, but my dreams of him earlier were solely about an absence of something I observed, sometimes, in his eyes.

My father, near his death, was a gaunt, coffee-colored man, with a fine large nose and immense dark and intelligent eyes. All his life he worked for other people doing rough, unpleasant labor that forced him (along with a wife and eight children) to subsist on as little as $300 a year.

My father was then a poor man, exploited by the rural middle-class rich, like millions of peasant laborers the world over. But as a child I was not aware of any others. I thought it was my father's own peculiar failing that we were poor.

My excitement over going finally to Cuba did not divert my interest from the new dream I was having of my father. Every night it came: Him at the side of a Georgia highway, large eyes full of — what? Me moving farther and farther away.

I thought of my father's face as I boarded a Cubana airplane in Mexico City, and again when I was escorted off the unmoved plane, and it and my luggage were thoroughly searched by Cuban flight personnel. Three weeks before my trip, a Cuban airliner carrying 73 passengers was blown up over the Caribbean, the Central Intelligence Agency held responsible by the Cubans.

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Fallen Comrade FRED HAMPTON.

Exclusive Interview With Hampton-Clark Attorneys

The following is Part 4 of an exclusive interview with progressive Chicago attorneys Jeffrey Haas and Flint Taylor. The two lawyers for the families of slain Illinois Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the survivors of the December 4, 1969, predawn police raid, continue to discuss the highlights of the plaintiffs' case in the $47.7 million civil suit filed against 28 present and former local, state and federal law enforcement officials for their role in the Hampton-Clark murders.

PART 4

TAYLOR: I think that you mentioned the cover-up of the documents and how the judge refused to hold the defense in contempt or to do anything, in fact. The second these documents came out he was figuring out ways to blame us for having the audacity to have forced the situation in which they were exposed. I wouldn't call it a highlight, but certainly one of the running aspects of the trial has been the judge's advocacy of the other side.

You can contrast the fact of hiding all this evidence and the judge's doing nothing about it with my supposedly knocking over a water pitcher and being instantly held in contempt and sent to jail; Jeff protesting the fact that the cover-up is still going on and his instantly being taken out of the courtroom and thrown into jail.

Those kinds of things done by the judge to punish us and consistently show us up in front of the jury, in opposition to the magnitude of the misconduct in government crime that's both

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O.C.C.U.R. MEMBERSHIP MEETING FIRES BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ELECTS NEW MEMBERS

"PEOPLE'S CONVENTION" REINSTATES PAUL COBB

(Oakland, Calif.) — It was more a "people's convention" than a meeting, more anarchy, mixed with basic democracy, than the usually staid and boring "Robert's Rules of Order" affair, but when it was all over, four hours and 45 minutes after it began, popular Black community leader Paul Cobb was reinstated — with back pay — as executive director of OCCUR (Oakland Citizens' Committee for Urban Renewal) and OCCUR had a brand new Board of Directors.

Those were the two major results of another wild and wooly OCCUR meeting last Wednesday evening, an open membership meeting in which the close to 300 participants loudly and vocally backed Cobb's reinstatement, falling just short of literally "calling for the heads" of the conservative faction which illegally fired him at a February 14 session.

The removal of OCCUR's badly-divided Board — thought to be a necessary precursor for Cobb's reinstatement — was made possible by the first agenda item which changed the group's complicated voting formula for removal of Board members to one that allowed for their firing by a majority of members present at any general meeting.

Throughout the meeting, but particularly in the beginning, emotions on both sides were inflamed by impassioned speeches — and catcalls — from both the Board and the audience.



At recent OCCUR membership meeting, Executive Director PAUL COBB was reinstated with back pay by an overwhelming margin.



BPINS photos

Board member Elijah Turner several times exhorted to the crowd that, "The membership is the highest ruling authority for OCCUR," while Nate Everett from the Muleskinners Democratic Club acted as a self-appointed, and highly-vocal, "master of ceremonies" — pointing out the inconsistencies of the conservative faction to uninformed members of the audience.

One important discovery that facilitated the rules change was that OCCUR, the city's official citizens' participation lobby, has never had a membership list. Estimates of the organization's members range from 500 to 800, but without an exact count, the complicated formula for removing OCCUR's Board of Directors was just another absurdity—thus making the conservatives' arguments to keep the rules intact even more obnoxious.

A vote was taken to open to the public all OCCUR meetings, including personnel and executive sessions. This was done to avoid a recurrence of a recent executive session at City Hall in which over 30 to 40 people were forced to remain outside in the cold.

The actual vote to remove the entire 20-member Board of Directors was swiftly accomplished — the orange-colored cards, used for voting purposes, were waved proudly aloft when the call to unseat the Board was made.

Once ousted, the conservatives left quietly; former President Sally Sprague, a leader of the right-wing faction, seemed particularly bitter. To keep order, at this point, Leon Miller, a Black businessman with the Golden State League, assumed interim chairmanship of the meeting, as tempers calmed and business proceeded at a relatively normal

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Fallen Comrade

BOBBY HUTTON

Assassinated: April 6, 1968



"Li'l" Bobby Hutton was the beginning. The first to join...the first to die. The first to set the example, an infinite example, of commitment, responsibility and courage...of selflessness, sacrifice and death.

Murdered by a squad of Oakland policemen the night of April 6, 1968, "Li'l" Bobby, only 17, gave of himself to serve his people. He gave all, asking nothing in return. "Li'l" Bobby Hutton lived for the people and died for the people. He was a beginning that knows no end...

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!!!

TUTORIAL SESSIONS

B.P.P. SOUTHERN CALIF. CHAPTER INITIATES LIBERATION SCHOOL

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The Black Panther Party Southern California Chapter has recently initiated "Tutorial Sessions" as a basic component of its model Liberation School.

Participating in the program are young people between the ages of eight and 14 years old. The youth participate in a setting which allows for one-to-one, or one-to-two, interaction with the people assisting them, called "facilitators."

The Chapter reports that at first, probably expecting a "traditional" tutorial program or an experience similar to that in public schools, the children were reluctant to speak or actively participate, but at the end of the initial session they were all very pleased and excited about the unrestrictive learning process they had taken part in.

The Liberation School tutorial sessions operate on as much direction from the young people as possible. They express to the facilitators the area of academic work that they have trouble understanding; the facilitator, in turn, assists them in developing an understanding of the particular problem. When both the young people and the facilitator are satisfied they move on to other areas of study.

PROCESS

This process allows the young participants the time they need to really understand their work (something the public schools usually don't consider) and provides a very relaxed and comfortable atmosphere to operate in.

The lack of restriction also allows for positive interaction between the youth and the facilitators, and, in some cases, the young people themselves feel free to relate information to each other about a particular problem — each one/teach one. Hopefully, this unrestricted interaction between the young people will also help to provide an atmosphere for the sharing of knowledge, involving more than just giving answers.

Presently, the coordinator of the program, Steven Harris, is seeking other interested community people and students willing to become involved with the young people as learning facilitators. The Liberation School program was initiated by the Southern California Chapter to provide young people in the immediate neighborhood with a place to come for assistance with school related problems.



Southern California BPP Chapter "Tutorial Session."

Also, and most importantly, while participating in the sessions, the young people will be exposed to African, Afro-American, and other minority group histories; basic scientific principles; and objective explanations of why racism, poverty, crime and police brutality exist in our communities.

The Liberation School tutorial sessions meet twice a week, Monday and Wednesday evenings, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the headquarters of the Southern California Chapter, located at 5022 So. Central Avenue. For more information, call: (312) 234-2873.□

IN MEMORIAM



SHIRLEY GRAHAM Du BOIS

Died: March 27, 1977

Noted civil rights activist, author and widow of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois died of cancer in Peking, People's Republic of China, on March 27. Mrs. Du Bois, who had made four previous trips to People's China, returned to the country in February of last year to receive treatment for her cancer condition.

In eulogizing Mrs. Du Bois, Wang Ping-nan, president of the Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, said that she was "a close friend" who "did a lot of work in enhancing the friendship and understanding between the Chinese people and the people of the United States and the Third World."

BPINS photos

This Week In Black History

April 7, 1712

On April 7, 1712, a slave revolt occurred in New York City, one of the first on record. Nine Whites were killed in the rebellion and in its aftermath, 21 Black slaves were executed.

April 9, 1816

On April 9, 1816, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, founded by Richard Allen, was organized at a Philadelphia convention.

April 5, 1839

Robert Smalls, a courageous Civil War hero who later became a Reconstruction congressman in the South, was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, on April 5, 1839.

April 9, 1949

On April 9, 1949, CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) sent its first contingent of 'Freedom Riders'' into the South in what was to become a bloody attempt to integrate interstate commercial travel facilities.

April 3, 1950

Carter Woodson, known to many as the "Father of Black History," died in Washington, D.C., on April 3, 1950.



MARTIN LUTHER KING.

April 3, 1963

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., one of the most prominent social leaders in American history, opened an antisegregation campaign in Birmingham, Alabama, on April 3, 1963. More than 2,000 demonstrators, including Dr. King, were to be arrested before the campaign was over.



HARRY EDWARDS, popular U.C. sociology professor.

Special Panel To Be Appointed For Harry Edwards' Tenure Case

(Berkeley, Calif.) - In an unprecedented move, the struggle of University of Californi. (U.C.) sociology professor Harry Edwards to obtain tenure has been elevated as U.C. chancellor Albert Bowker announced last week that he will appoint a special outside panel to review Edwards' case.

Edwards was recently denied tenure by a 10-8 vote of the U.C. Berkeley Sociology Department despite his impeccable academic credentials and popularity among students. Recently, 1,300 students enrolled in a sociology course taught by Edwards and five other professors. All but 20 stated their preference to be in the section of the class taught by Edwards.

At a recent press conference at U.C. on the first day of the spring quarter, Edwards questioned Bowker's intentions of appointing a special panel of educators from around the country to review his case.

"We are planning first of all," he said, "to have a delegation of community people go and visit Chancellor Bowker. We feel those with a public constituency have the right and the responsibility to keep up with what is happening at publicly supported institutions."

Among the people in the delegation proposed by Edwards are: Congressman Ron Dellums; Alameda County Supervisor John George; Dr. Carlton Goodlett, editor/publisher of the San Francisco *Sun Reporter*; Berkeley Councilwoman Ying Lee Kelley; and other distinguished civic leaders.

At the conference Edwards also announced a campus rally on

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MEASURES B AND F IN BERKELEY CITY ELECTIONS

VOTE "YES" FOR RENT CONTROL TENANT UNIONS

(Berkeley, Calif.) — On the ballot in the upcoming Berkeley city election on April 19 are two progressive inititives —Measures B and F, designed to ease this city's growing housing crisis and provide protection for tenants and renters.

Yet, despite tremendous grassroots support, Measure B, the Rent Control Charter Amendment, and Measure F, the Tenant Union-Landlord Relations Ordinance (TULRO), face strong opposition in the form of a big money campaign financed by powerful landlord and industrial groups, acting in conjunction with conservative forces within the city government.

Developed by the Berkeley Housing Coalition, an alliance of local groups working toward making decent, affordable housing a right for all, Measure B is based on the rent control law passed by the Berkeley voters in 1972, with amendments to bring that law into compliance with a state supreme court decision which ruled the first law un-Constitutional.

If Measure B passes, rents — for all rental units in Berkeley, with certain few exceptions — will be frozen at their April 19, 1977, level for 90 days, after which all rents will be rolled back to June, 1976, levels until they are adjusted by a special rent control board.

This board will consist of nine members for an interim period. A permanent board will be elected in the next general election, in November, 1978, which will consist of five members. Thereafter, beginning in April, 1981, the board will be elected at the same time as the Berkeley municipal elections.

Cartoon by People's Artist Emory Douglas portrays the fight for rent control and tenants' unions in the upcoming Berkeley elections.



Under Measure B, any tenant or landlord who feels that the rent in his/her apartment is unfair can petition the board for an adjustment. The board or designated hearing officer will conduct an open hearing to determine what, if any, adjustment shall be made. The board will give adequate notice to both parties and may require pertinent books, papers, and records to be filed. The landlord must file the latest code inspection report on the condition of the unit. The board shall conduct or request a new inspection if it finds good evidence that the report is not currently accurate.

All parties are entitled to have assistance at hearings. The board may consolidate hearings for units in the same building or units represented by a recognized tenants union, under certain circumstances.

In making adjustments the board must consider all relevant factors including changes in property taxes and operating and maintenance expenses, capital improvements, changes in living space or furnishings, substantial deterioration of the unit, failure to provide adequate housing services or to comply substantially with applicable local and state codes and statutes, the landlord's rate of return on investment, and the income available to tenants.

In addition, Measure B controls evictions by making landlords

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Human Guinea Pigs- "Prostitutes" For Science

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Medical researchers throughout California, in their search for human guinea pigs upon which to experiment in the name of "science," have created a "lucrative" new field, the "professional human research subject" — a person who sells bits and pieces of his body and mind for assorted experiments.

Acne researchers at UCLA pay $15 apiece for skin "plugs" from the face but only $7.50 from the back, where they will leave "less visible scars."

However, skin biopsies, as they are called, are merely pin money when compared to $30 a week paid by anesthesiologists for breathing novocaine and radioactive gases; $70 from cancer researchers for inserting a tube through the esophagus (windpipe) to suck out several thousand lung cells; and $100 to insert a large needle into the hip and extract bone marrow.

A confirmed professional "human research subject" reports that the "really big money" comes from ". . .anything that requires a certain amount of pain" or more than a few minutes of time, like drug and alcohol studies.

When asked why he selected such an unusual way to earn a living, one "subject" replied, "To tell the truth, I compare my work to that of a prostitute. I mean, so what if I give a little bit of my body? I'm not hurt, I get paid. And maybe, as a fringe benefit, somebody else will even benefit."□



Professional "human research subject."

SUPPORT FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND B.P.P

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE
instead for domestic social programs serving human needs. Mitchell sponsorship is considered essential for the success for the mounting "Feed the Cities — Not the Pentagon" campaign adopted at a recent U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr., is perhaps best well known as being one of the country's leading Black authorities on African affairs.

In his capacity as chairman of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs, Diggs has toured the continent several times, paying particularly close attention to the liberation movements in southern African, which he has taken a leading position in supporting.

Recently, while in the Bay Area, Diggs participated in a memorable panel discussion on "The Role of Black Americans In Supporting African Liberation Struggles" with Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown and Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania Foreign Director David Sibeko.

Georgia state Senator Julian Bond is a frontine fighter in the struggle for dignity and equality waged by Blacks in the deep South.







Comedian DICK GREGORY (top right) and author MARK LANE are among the many distinguished individuals who have come to the support of Black Panther Party founder and leader HUEY P. NEWTON.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Joining with fellow Black activist John Lewis and others, Bond was influential in establishing massive voter registration/education drives throughout the Southern states in the early 1960s.

Later, running on a platform of ending the war in Vietnam and refocusing national efforts to serve impoverished Black and poor communities, Bond was one of the youngest persons in history elected to the Georgia Assembly. When racist assemblymen refused to grant Bond his seat, the youthful legislator fought a successful courtroom battle.

Presently, in addition to his position in the Georgia Senate, Bond is executive director of the Southern Poverty Law Center, a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing legal skills for Black and poor people.

Both Dick Gregory and Mark Lane were participants in the Black Panther Party's December 1, 1976, press conference in which the Party's historic $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA, IRS and other federal government agencies was announced.

DIRECTOR

As director of the Citizens' Commission of Inquiry, Mark Lane has played a leading role in exposing the contradiction in the "lone nut" theory of the Kennedy and King assassinations, while producing clear evidence of the right-wing conspiracy involved in both slayings.

The author of *Rush to Judgement* and *Executive Action* (co-authored by prize-winning author/playright Don Freed), Lane was one of the chief attorneys supporting Native Americans involved in the Wounded Knee take-over.

Certainly Dick Gregory ranks among the foremost activists-social critics of the past decade. Gregory expressed some of his concerns at the BPP press conference when he stated:

"...It seems funny in this country that as long as you are enthused with the passionate desire to help poor folks, you end up getting bad raps and agents stalk you 24-hours a day... Through this case we might stop what the Germans failed to stop. No longer can FBI and CIA agents run into American courts and be looked upon as God and his disciples...I want to say thank you. This suit makes me feel a little bit better."

According to its statement of purpose, the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party was formed: "To end the repression against the Black Panther Party, Huey P. Newton and others who have been vocal in promoting human rights. The federal government's harassment of the Black Panther Party and other organizations continues, despite official claims to the contrary. The limited investigation that congress has conducted so far has offered 'too little, too late.'

"We see this government's lawlessness as a threat to all of us. We want to create a climate in which people working for social change can function without constant fear of harassment, persecution or death."□



Free Tax Preparation

(Oakland, Calif.) - Free low income tax preparations (for people earning less than $10,000 a year), sponsored by the National Association of Black Accountants, was a special service offered last Saturday at the Oakland Community Learning Center. BPINS photo

I.R.E. EXPERTS

Organized Crime Headquarters Centered In Arizona

(Lake Havosie City, Ariz.) - According to published reports by IRE (Investigative Reporters and Editors, Inc.) Lake Havosie City, Arizona, is becoming a major center for organized crime while mob figures are moving to take over New Mexico as well as Arizona.

IRE reports that Lake Havosie City is becoming an important western outpost for organized crime. The 14-year-old city has been exposed by the group as a "home base" for the West's most notorious burglary ring and is called a magnet for dope traffickers and prostitutes who make their connections at casinos in Nevada.

An investigator for the sheriff's office here, Joe Chapin, commented, "We don't have the manpower and the equipment to know what these people are really up to. But we know they are here. Sometimes it seems like most of the Rochester chapter of the Mafia lives along the (Colorado) river."

PROMINENCE

The IRE stated that the first Easterner to gain prominence in Lake Havosie City was Joseph Scavuzzo (from Boston) whose brothers ran a loan sharking operation for the Raymond Patriarca family in New England. Scavuzzo, the area's dominant realtor, started as a land salesman for Holly Development Corporation, the land-marketing subsidiary of McCullock Corporation, developers of the city.

Also in Lake Havosie City is former Rochester Deputy Police Commissioner William Hamill. Hamill was forced to resign for turning over evidence in a major gambling case against Rochester mob figure Angelo DeMarco.

In one of its reports, IRE pointed out that organized crime has not only permeated the state of Arizona, but it is rapidly spreading to New Mexico. In its reports, IRE said:

•An exodus of gangland figures is winding its way into New Mexico from the East and West;

•The mobsters have established contacts with prominent figures close to the level of power; and

•The newcomers hold the initiative while state law enforcement agencies are struggling to catch up.

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DISREGARDS REPORT FROM JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS NO CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS FOR F.B.I. BREAK-INS

(Washington, D.C.) — Despite an unprecedented recommendation from a team of Justice Department lawyers, Attorney General Griffin Bell has privately expressed reservations about prosecuting a series of illegal FBI break-ins, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

Bell also has told FBI officials that he hoped the Bureau could move away from concentrating on past abuses, associates said.

These sources said Bell had remarked that the public should understand that the break-ins were aimed at locating "terrorist" fugitives from the Weather Underground organization.

Bell has reached no decision on the two-week-old recommendation for indictments, which he has also asked the criminal division to review. But his remarks have indicated he is sympathetic to the problems faced by law enforcement authorities in gathering intelligence on radical groups, some associates said.

Meanwhile, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, in a statement approved by the Justice Department, branded recent publication of the recommendations in the *Times* and elsewhere as "calculated leaks that damage the American system of justice."

Kelley did not deny the accuracy of the reports, but said in his statement:



Police conducting film surveillance. The federal government announced last week that it may not prosecute FBI agents for illegal break-ins.

"This is not only injurious to the morale of all FBI employees, but does incalculable damage to the FBI officials and their families whose names were prominently mentioned. . ."

The Justice Department recommendation, now under review, would move up the ladder of responsibility and authority to avoid what the team saw as the major pitfall of the original Watergate break-in probe — failing to obtain the full cooperation of the burglars in testifying against higher-ups.

The break-ins, mail openings and wiretaps were conducted in the 1971-73 period.

The investigators' recommendation calls for seeking grand jury indictments initially of New York-based FBI officials above the rank of street agent who played roles in carrying out the operations but did not have ultimate authority.

These individuals would face the choice of standing trial or entering a guilty plea and cooper-

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Assassination Panel To Probe Payment Of Bounty For King Murder

(Washington, D.C.) - The House Assassinations Committee, approved to continue its work until the end of 1978, said last week that it would investigate reports that James Earl Ray was paid by businessmen or other persons for murdering Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Meanwhile, a Russian-born professor described as "intimately involved" with Lee Harvey Oswald was found shot to death, apparently a suicide victim, just hours after Committee investigators had informed him that they wanted to question him concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In other major developments in the Kennedy murder probe, a woman who worked in a Dallas nightclub before the President's assassination told Committee members in a secret briefing that Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby, introduced her and others to Oswald as "Lee Harvey Oswald of the CIA" two weeks before the November 22, 1963, shooting.



Photograph (through rifle scope) of re-enactment of Kennedy assassination by the Warren Commission. Last week, a potential witness for the House Assassinations panel was shot to death.

Concerning Ray's receipt of a bounty for killing Dr. King, the report of the Assassinations Committee said that Ray told fellow inmates at Missouri State Penitentiary before he escaped on April 23, 1967, that he would kill the civil rights leader "if the price was right" and that he intended to find a businessmen's association that he had heard had offered $100,000 for Dr. King's murder.

According to the *New York Times*, the Committee revealed in an interim report that it was "intensively investigating" a report by a deceased Southern undercover police informant that he had overheard representatives of two organizations discuss killing Dr. King.

This report was apparently a reference to revelations that a Miami police informant said he

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OAK ST. CENTER SPONSORS FREE CHILD CARE AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The popular Oak Street Community Center will sponsor a benefit featuring the controversial film *THX1138* and noted author/researcher Don Freed, on Wednesday, April 20, at 7:30 p.m. at Glide Memorial Church here.

Since its inception late last year, Oak Street Center, located at 1915 Oak Street in the racially mixed Haight-Asbury area, has been rapidly expanding its free community service programs, which include a Children's Center, a Self-Defense and Physical Conditioning Program for Women and Children and a Free Saturday Matinee for Children.

In an interview with THE BLACK PANTHER last week, John Denison, director of the Center, talked about the enthusiastic response the Center has received.

"This is a pretty brutal area. Old people are not safe because there are a lot of drugs. There is a lack of activities for children. We're trying to organize people around their survival needs by providing a home away from home."

The Center is literally a home away from home for many of the children who participate in its educational program. The all-volunteer Oak Street Center staff is particularly concerned with providing childcare and educational programs for single working parents. Many of the children live at the Center during the week and spend the weekend with their parents.

According to a brochure describing the programs of the Oak



Class session in the Oak Street Community Center. Director JOHN DENISON (right).

Street Center, its educational program, based on that of the model elementary level Oakland Community School, "is designed to help the children survive in their environment, which is a rapidly changing world. The children need to learn academic skills, a sense of self-esteem and self worth, how to take care of themselves in a practical sense and how to live and work with others.

"They must also express themselves creatively and have the kind of outlook that will enable them to deal with a variety of situations so that they can make a positive contribution to the society they live in."

Included in the educational activities of the children at Oak Street Center are motor skills, including hand coordination and visual perception exercises that are necessary in order for the children to learn how to read and write.



BPINS photos

The children also participate in an extensive physical education program that includes push-ups, running, and basic exercises in self-defense.

The Self-Defense Program for Women and Children of Oak Street Community Center is very popular in the Haight-Asbury community. The program provides a social setting and recreational activity to help women and children get the necessary exer-

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No Justice In Darryl Taylor Murder Case

(Las Vegas, Nev.) — More than a year has passed since the brutal and unmerciful police murder here of Brother Darryl J. Taylor by two White police officers, who have yet to be brought to justice.

The Committee for Justice for Darryl J. Taylor says that with no justifiable provocation Taylor was literally mowed down by nine bullets fired by officers Jerry Weaver and Arthur Sommers on March 4, 1976, as they chased him in their police car in a wild shooting rampage through the Black community.

Weaver and Sommers allege Taylor was in possession of a gun and was disturbing the peace. The incident began when the manager of a local snack bar telephoned police saying a man was acting strange in front of the Humdinger restaurant. Eyewit-



DARRYL TAYLOR

nesses reported that nothing unusual occurred to warrant police involvement in a discussion among community people involving God and life, which were favorite topic that Darryl Taylor frequently discussed with anyone who would listen.

After being pursued for eight blocks by car as he fled on foot, bewildered by the sudden appearance of several police cars, Taylor, who had no prior history of violence, was murdered by the two policemen only six houses from his own. Neighbors and eyewitnesses heard no verbal warning to halt, and many of them said they too were trying to avoid the barrage of police gunfire.

PROTESTS

After widespread community protests, the Clark County grand jury, which has no representation from the Black community, failed to indict officers Weaver and Sommers. The county coroners inquest had already found the officers guilty of gross criminal negligence. For further information, contact: Committee for Justice for Darryl J. Taylor, Las Vegas Nevada (702) 648-5181.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

New "Alien" Cards

(Miami, Fla.) - The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service last week began issuing its new "alien identification cards," part of the Carter administration's stepped-up, racist campaign of harassment and deportation of undocumented people. Each card bears on one side the photo, signature and fingerprint of the alien, and on the other a code, which also identifies the owner.

$6.2 Billion For Spying

(Washington, D.C.) - Tentative approval has unofficially been given the Carter administration's lump sum request for $6.2 billion for intelligence operations in the fiscal 1978 budget by the Senate Intelligence Committee. In the past, the various intelligence operations have been financed from appropriations hidden throughout the federal budget so that there was no way to know how much the administration had sought — nor how much Congress had approved.

"Overgrown Negroes"

(New York, N.Y.) - The memoirs of the late Chief Justice Earl Warren revealed that President Eisenhower tried to influence him at a White House dinner shortly before the Supreme Court's historic 1954 decision ending school segregation, saying that those opposed to integration "are not bad people.... All they are concerned about," the memoirs, to be published next month, say, "is to see that their sweet little girls are not required to sit in schools alongside some big overgrown Negroes."

Death Probe Blasted

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A human rights group last week blasted the "whitewashed" probe of the death of a mental patient, Maria Perez, at Napa State Hospital and demanded that the state attorney general's office take over the investigation. Also, concerning the deaths of two mental patients at Camarillo State Hospital the group said: "The Citizens Commission on Human Rights demands that the attorney general stop wasting taxpayers' dollars through whitewashed investigations (and) reinstate those charges. . ."



Policeman take aim on unarmed Black people.

Houston Cops Brutalize Black Family

(Houston, Texas) — When it comes to racist assaults by police, this is a "wide-open town."

But the regular shootings and beatings of Blacks by the city's cops are finally being widely exposed, due, in part, to the eyewitness testimony of one officer who could not silently condone a recent attack by police on a Black family.

Demas Benoit, Jr., is a 20-year-old Black carpenter who was stopped by police March 11 in front of his home in a Black Houston neighborhood after a car he was driving ran a red light.

He and his parents have accused a group of police of savagely beating the young man after he was apprehended. Benoit said he was kicked and punched by the cops and had his head smashed against a concrete wall. His mother said she was injured when cops threw her to the floor of her porch, while his father reports he was hit in the stomach with a gun butt.

These allegations would probably have been filed away and forgotten by Houston authorities — their usual response to the hundreds of police brutality complaints made each year, mostly by Blacks.

But the normal cover-up procedure did not work in the Benoit case.

One of the officers present at the beating has substantiated the family's story and has forced the police department to conduct an internal investigation of the incident. The case is also being studied by the FBI, which has not yet decided whether it will intervene.

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UNHEALTHIEST STATE IN THE NATION

SOUTH CAROLINA POVERTY WORSENS—HEALTH CARE FUNDS CUTBACK

(Beaufort, S.C.) - Poverty in South Carolina Low Country, the unhealthiest region in the nation, is steadily worsening while federal funds to combat serious problems here are being cut back.

This area is known for its deep-rooted problems of malnutrition, child and infant mortality and grossly deteriorated housing conditions. To compound these conditions are the other following problems:

•Per capita income is $1,500, compared to $2,000 in 1972. A third of the area's Blacks subsist on an income of less than $1,200 a year;

•In many areas poverty is so overwhelming that residents have given up hope on catching up with the rest of the country; and

•"The welfare has become the major source of income for most residents due to exodus of what little major industry there was in the region.

In South Carolina the average life expectancy was 66.41 years at the time of the 1970 census. During that period a wave of publicity on the area's deficiencies was created by South Carolina physician Dr. Donald Gatch.

Gatch, in a series of reports, detailed pervasive hunger, malnutrition and disease, reports the *New York Times*. As a result, the federal government initiated a health care program in Beaufort and Jaspar counties, where the worst problems exist.



Beaufort County, South Carolina, woman being helped to van to be taken to clinic for medical treatment.

Gatch's reports generated a negative reaction throughout the state — the late Mendel Rivers, who represented the area as a congressman, said he had "no intention of immortalizing poverty or dishing out food stamps." Despite this, reports the *Times*, the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) responded with a broad-based agency called Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Services (BJCHS).

Fighting against problems and the federal bureaucracy, the agency has begun to make inroads in its seven-year existence. An example of its enormous task was pointed out when Senator Ernest Hollings and a doctor conducted a recent tour. They visited 16 people living in one rundown shack without heat, electricity, running water, bath or toilet.

During that visit, the doctor diagnosed one case of pellagia, rickets, and scurvy in three children. Across the region there were skin diseases, rotting teeth, uncorrected vision problems, sores, infections, scarlet fever and strep throat — all of which were untreated. Two-thirds of the children had parasites in their digestive tracts. Some regularly vomited or defecated foot-long worms.

The aim of the Beaufort-Jasper health agency, says the *Times*, is to attack health problems at their roots. When it first began, health

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24 Women Arrested In Atlanta A.F.D.C. Protest

(Atlanta, Ga.) — The Atlanta Welfare Rights Organization and supporters demonstrated recently outside the state capitol here against cuts in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and to protest the arrest of over 20 people who demonstrated in the gallery of the state legislature.

On March 8, the welfare rights protestors, furious at the state's maneuvers to cut 20,000 families off AFDC and Medicaid, demanded to be heard, and took over the gallery of the legislature while it was in session. The protestors, carrying signs, chanted, "Raise the grants!" and "Stop the cuts — hunger hurts!"

Not since 1961, when civil rights activists protested, has the Georgia state legislature been disrupted in such a militant demonstration. State troopers quickly descended on the protestors, arresting 24, mostly women.

The demonstrators were charged with creating a disturbance under the State Authority Act. Charges were eventually dropped against all except three on the grounds that the others could not be identified. Trial is still pending.□



Atlanta, Georgia, welfare protest where 24 women were unjustly arrested.

PASSES STATE SENATE, 29—10

DEATH PENALTY BILL FACES TOUGH FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Following its 29-10 approval in the state Senate last week, the bill to restore the death penalty in California now faces a tough fight in the state Assembly where anti-capital punishment sentiments are stronger.

State Senator George Deukmejian, a Republican of Long Beach who is the chief author of the death penalty legislation (S.B. 155), said that things will be "more difficult" in the Assembly and that he is not counting on those 29 votes to override a promised veto by Governor Jerry Brown.

In January, Brown announced that "as a matter of conscience" he would veto any bill passed by the state legislature restoring the death penalty in California. Brown favors life imprisonment without possibility of parole in murder cases. The 29 votes cast to reinstate capital punishment were two more than the number required for a two-third majority needed for an emergency bill to take effect.

(Normally, a bill passed by the legislature does not become law until one year after it is signed by the governor, but S.B. 155 is an emergency bill and takes effect immediately once signed by the governor or, in the case of a gubernatorial veto, as soon as a two-thirds vote of the legislature overrides the veto.)

S.B. 155

Under S.B. 155, there are 16 circumstances in which a person convicted of first degree murder can receive the death penalty, including murder committed during a rape, robbery, or kidnapping, and torture-murder. The California Supreme Court ruled last year that the state's death penalty was un-Constitutional because it did not allow for extenuating circumstances. S.B. 155 was initiated to make the state's capital punishment laws meet the requirements of the state Supreme Court.

Proponents and foes of capital punishment in the state Senate engaged in a highly emotional debate prior to voting. Senate Democratic Floor leader David Roberti of Los Angeles, an opponent of the death penalty, angrily charged, "The business and order of the day is death and vengeance, and let's get on with it." The Los Angeles legislator added that the legislature is in such a rush for "blood vengeance" that an innocent person could be executed in "a mistake that can't be erased."

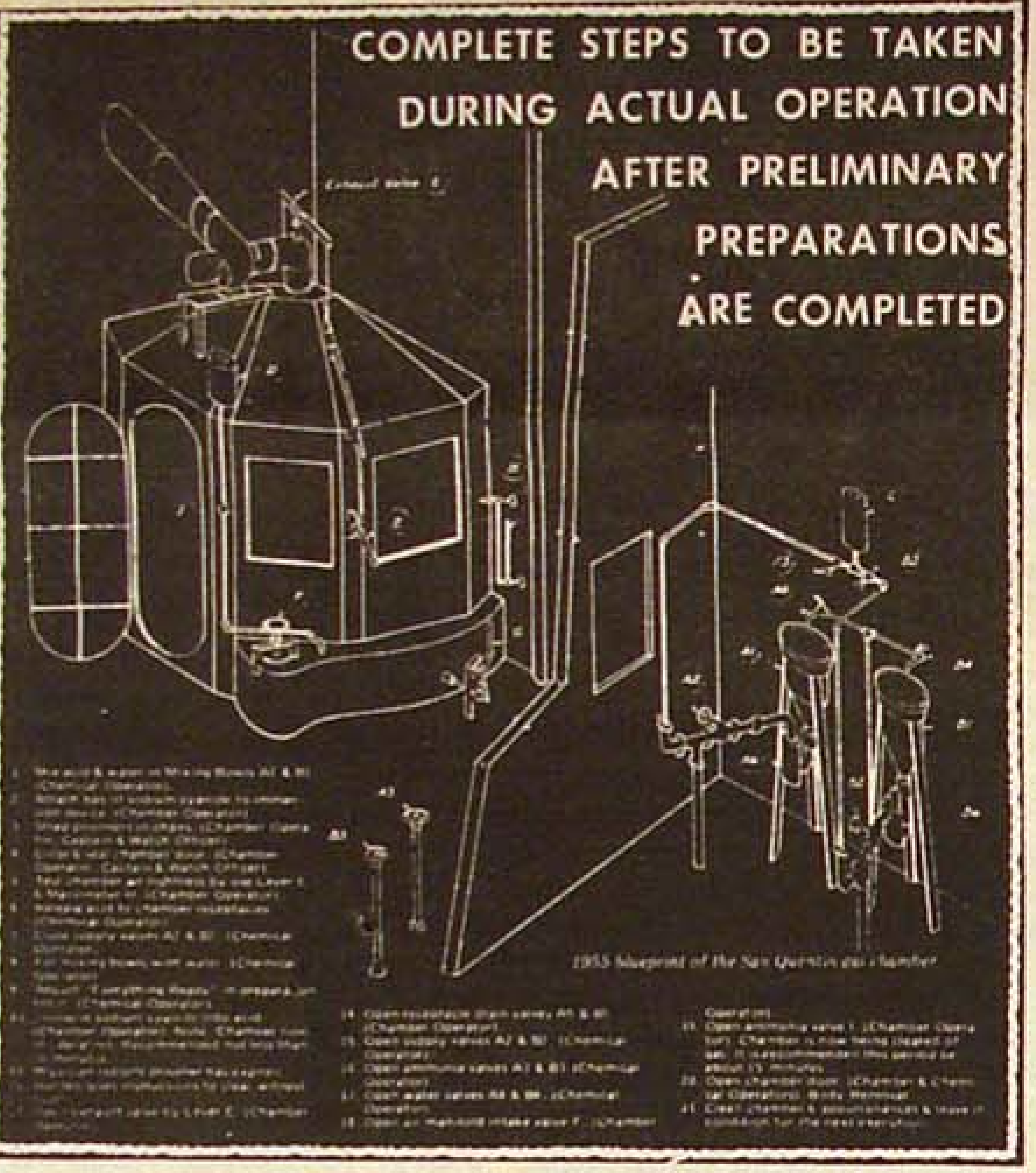


Diagram of California gas chamber at San Quentin Prison.

Republican Senator Milton Marks of San Francisco, also an opponent of capital punishment, said it was disgusting "that people would try to obtain political advantage over something like this."

In a highly charged statement appealing to the emotions of "law and order" advocates, Republican Senator John Briggs of Fullerton said, in arguing for the death penalty bill, "In our homes, in our streets, in our places of business, people have been hacked to death. . .There's an army of murderers and criminals advancing on society."

The death penalty bill faces its first test in the Assembly on April 11 when the Criminal Justice Committee is scheduled to vote on the legislation that would reopen the gas chamber at San Quentin Prison. No one has been executed in the state of California since 1967.□

Houston Cops Brutalize Blacks

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

The police witness to the attack, Alan Nichols, is a 26-year-old rookie on the Houston force. He has since been silenced by the department, but he previously reported that Benoit was beaten by a number of officers. When he tried to stop the attack on the family, Nichols said, he was told by the cops to "shut up."

Rev. Jack McGinnis, a Catholic priest, witnessed the beating from across the street. He said that an upset Nichols walked up to him later and said, "I want you to know I tried to stop them, but they hit me too."

Nichols told Houston reporters he strongly considered resigning from the police department after witnessing the attack, but he has decided to remain and encourage other cops to report similar instances of brutality.

The Benoit case is one of many such racist incidents involving one of the most corrupt police forces in the country.

20 PERSONS

More than 20 persons, most of them Black, have been shot and killed by Houston cops in the last two years. Five have been gunned down in the last two months alone.

The Black community has consistently demanded establishment of a civilian complaint review board to weigh accusations of police brutality and to recommend criminal proceedings when warranted.

The review board has been firmly opposed by the Houston power structure.□

BEHIND THE WALLS

N.C. Prisons Overcrowded

(Raleigh, N.C.) - Inmates in North Carolina prisons are facing the most overcrowded conditions found anywhere in the nation's penal institutions. The state's prisons, most of them archaic, filthy and crumbling, have 13,369 prisoners in facilities built for 10,980. The rapid growth of inmates being sent to prison has given North Carolina the highest per capita prison population in the country. The state's prison environment is so brutal that guards are fearful of entering overcrowded dormitories after the nightly lockup. The crisis is so severe that Superior Court Judge James Bailey stated, "I've about gone out of the business of sending any young folks to prison if I can possibly avoid it, and it's because of the conditions there." A report on the status of North Carolina's prisons by the state's Department of Corrections admitted that the penal system is "a 'powder keg' ready to explode at anytime."

Replace Dallas Jail

(Dallas, Texas) - A retired prison expert here has advised a federal court that the 11-year-old Dallas County Jail has the "worst imaginable design" and should be replaced. Charles Campbell, acting as a special jail master, told Judge Sarah T. Hughes last week that even remodeling the existing jail would not sufficiently improve the conditions. His report was part of a final court order handed down in 1974 that affirmed a 1972 decision by Hughes ordering Dallas County to improve the jail. The jail, designed to hold 1,200 inmates, now houses 1,750 and has serious problems of violence, health and sanitation.

Woman Guard Harassed

(San Quentin, Calif.) - A Black woman guard, Sheila Avington, who was fired here recently by San Quentin Prison officials, has filed a bias suit charging race and sex discrimination. Ms. Avington's attorney, Carol Silver, charges that prison authorities hae harassed her and humiliated her and written her up for every small infraction."



KKK cross-burning.

CAMP PENDLETON EXPOSE

Secret Navy Report Documents K.K.K. Violence

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) — A confidential Naval Investigative Services report on racial unrest at the nation's largest Marine base here has documented widespread illegal activity by a small but highly organized White supremacist group bent on fomenting racial conflict.

The report, ordered by the Camp Pendleton Marine commandant and carried out by Naval investigative personnel, goes beyond previous widely publicized accounts of the deteriorating racial situation here. It documents concrete strategies by Marine Ku Klux Klan members and their links with outside racist organizations.

Klan tactics, listed in the 600-page report, include harassment and beatings of Black Marines, arson of homes and autos of Black personnel, the fire-bombing of a Black social service agency and dissemination of hate literature aimed at Jews and Chicanos as well as Blacks, *Pacific News Service* reports.

The report was submitted as pre-court-martial evidence in the case of 10 Black Marines currently facing charges of criminal assault on six White Marines here last November. The report reveals a series of illegal and provocational acts carried out on and off the base by Klan members and threats of reprisals by both Blacks and Whites prior to the alleged assault.

Police reports included in the Naval document confirmed reports of cross burnings in the

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Left to right, Camp Pendleton Defense Committee member HARRY DILLON, Black Marine defendant GREGORY COFFEE, lawyer DAVID WEITZMAN, and defendant RICKY McGILVERY, at recent press conference.

700 RALLY TO FREE CAMP PENDLETON 14

(Oceanside, Calif.) - Close to 700 people from all over the state of California marched here last Saturday to rally support for the Camp Pendleton 14, all of whom are Black Marines falsely charged with assaulting White soldiers in a Camp Pendleton barrack.

SPIRITED MARCH

The militant and spirited march was led by such chants as, "Tell It To The Man, Down With the Klan"; "You Know What I Mean, Free The 14!" The march wove its way through the poor and working class neighborhoods of Oceanside and many people, sometimes whole families, joined in. Although buses brought demonstrators from San Francisco, the East Bay, Davis, Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Diego, at least a third of the protesters came from Oceanside and the Camp Pendleton Marine Base.

The march, led by the defendants and their most active supporters, ended up at Oceanside's Balderrama Park where various speakers blasted the Marine Corps for allowing Ku Klux Klan racism to flourish on the huge Southern California military installation. Among them were David Weitzman, attorney for several of the 14; Charmane Baskett of the Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee; Jerome Thomas, Black Marine activist from Camp Pendleton, Mrs. Mattie Shepherd of the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton; and Fred Morrison of the Veterans Association of Mira Costa Community College.

Camp Pendleton 14 defendant Ricky McGilvery was present and expressed the deep gratitude he and other Black Marines shared for those who participated in the demonstration, with special thanks going to the Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee. Ten of the original 14 defendants were present at the rally (two have been convicted, one acquitted and another has been granted testimonial immunity).

When the incident occurred at Camp Pendleton in November of last year, the Black Marines felt compelled to defend themselves against the violent, racial abuse of Ku Klux Klan members on the base. Directly adjacent to the room where the melee took place, a Klan meeting was being held.

Defense attorneys and supporters rightfully contend that the Marine Corps had tacitly created the atmosphere of racial tension which laid the foundation for the attack. It has been documented in courtroom testimony that White, bigoted Marine officers either condoned or actively participated in physical attacks against Blacks.

The Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee urges all individuals who are concerned with this case to contact them at 540 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California 94102, (415) 863-3100.□

Carter Draft Pardon—A Total Failure

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter's ballyhooed pardon of Vietnam draft resisters and evaders has had little or no effect and is "being described as a total failure," with most of those eligible refusing to participate in the program.

As of the last week in March, only 47 men have returned to the United States permanently. At the time the "pardon" was announced, there were 2,600 outstanding indictments which have now been dropped. The Justice Department claims that a small, unspecified number of indictments are pending, supposedly since they involve "violence" in connection with alleged violations of the Selective Service Act.

IN SOME PLACES

"In some places," reports Norman Leach of the San Francisco Council of Churches, "like



Black soldier in Vietnam reads news from back home.

Georgia, some judges are making burning your draft card a violent act."

Not only are draft resisters ignoring the reprieve offered by Carter but also the House of Representatives recently voted to cut off any money for federal authorities to implement the pardon in any way. More than likely the Senate will follow suit.

Draft resistance and veterans' groups are advising those who went into exile not to return and telling those possibly affected by the program in the United States not to get involved with it.

Taking matters further, Missouri and Oklahoma legislators have introduced bills to permit the firing and refusal to hire anyone pardoned by Carter's programs. The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) reportedly has

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Interview With Hampton-Clark Attorneys

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

being tried and happening right on the spot, is just stark in its comparison.

I think another thing that should not go without being mentioned is what I eluded to earlier, that is that the cover-up is still going on. Although a lot has been discovered, there's a file that the judge used to give us that's 18 volumes long. It's called *Iberia Hampton vs. Edward Hanrahan*. (That's the name of this case.) The FBI has an 18-volume file just on this case. The Justice Department's files about the cover-up of the Jarvis Leonard investigation have never seen the light of day.

That whole federal grand jury situation needs to be investigated. It's not really been touched on in this case the way it should have been although we've certainly laid the outlines to make any serious independent body want to find out what the heck went on in that grand jury.

Ben Groth, the cop who led the raid, is said to have gone to the judge and sworn that he had a separate informer, separate from O'Neal, that gave him information that he used in the search warrant that they took to Fred Hampton's apartment. All the evidence that we introduced, both out of Hanrahan's mouth, out of the FBI's mouth, out of Roy Mitchell's mouth, out of Hoover's mouth, said that O'Neal was the source in the raid.

Now, if that's true, then Groth committed perjury and the entire case should have been found for us. There should have been a finding per se that the raid was illegal.

However, the judge and the other side have for seven years successfully prevented us from making any kind of inquiry into who Groth's informant was. If he did have a separate informant, who was it? He hasn't been forced to say whether that informant's dead or alive, whether he is Black or White, or if his life is in danger now or not.

The judge has totally blocked that so Groth has been able to get up there and say, "I had an informant, too," and has not been challenged at all. So the basis of the raid, at least that aspect of it, has not been successfully challenged.

This is a key point in the case, the key aspect of the cover-up in which the judge joins the other side, fights you, makes arguments for the defense and holds you in contempt; and stops your



FRED HAMPTON addressing downtown Chicago rally before his assassination.

questioning or throws you out of court if you persist in trying to follow those avenues. So those two or three things are clearly aspects that just beg to be investigated further, and will not be reached the way they should in the trial.

HAAS: Let me just say one more thing that we can't forget and that's Hanrahan himself, since we are all anxious to see what we might have learned after seven years of this case, which resulted in Hanrahan's political demise in Chicago. He hasn't learned anything. He has continued to go around and make statements, particularly to Black audiences, that, "If I had known then what I know now about the FBI, everything would have been done differently," implying that he wasn't behind the raid but that it was the FBI.

CHALLENGED

But when Hanrahan's really been challenged by the actions of his own people and, in particular, himself, in immediately publicizing and supporting the police, he hasn't changed at all. As a matter of fact, he still persists in the arguments that the Black Panther Party protested the murders and should not have done that and what he was about maintaining full support for the police.

TO BE CONTINUED

Harry Edwards' Tenure Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

April 29 under the sponsorship of the Associated Students of the University of California, the American Federation of Teachers and 15 student organizations from Berkeley and other campuses. A rally in the community, said Edwards, will be scheduled for next month.

"I'm not attacking the proposal made by the chancellor," he emphasized. "I'm in total and complete sympathy with the presumed intent of the chancellor's effort here. I just want to know what we are dealing with," said Edwards.

"I think we would be less than candid," he said, "if we did not say there is some concern we might win the struggle in the street only to be waylaid in the alley."

On hand to support Edwards in his fight for tenure were Charles Schartz, representing the Berkeley Faculty Union (BFU), and Steve Shirle, ASUC vice president for academic affairs. Schartz announced that the BFU had written to Chancellor Bowker requesting a meeting to discuss the procedures that would be followed in Edwards' case and to urge the appointment of Third World faculty to the committee.

At the press conference Edwards stressed that the tenure decision against him — a decision which he learned of from a *New York Times* reporter — is "racist and political and indicative of the racist retrenchment that is sweeping the country today."□

S.C. Poverty Worsens

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

workers installed plumbing facilities, developed nutritious diets for families, weatherproofed and screened homes. "This was a health facility that mandated a physician to write a prescription for a septic tank," says Thomas Barnwell, the director of the program.

The agency started with a $654,000 grant, operating out of a single building. It now operates five clinics and 22 vans and small buses, serving an area 1,300 square miles wide. In its short existence infant deaths, fetal deaths and the amounts of homes lacking plumbing have sharply decreased.

However, under the Nixon administration, the ability of the BJCHS to carry out its services was sharply cutback. It has now been forced to concentrate on "ambulatory health care" and has no funds for things such as nutrition, sanitation and proper housing in rural areas. The shift from "comprehensive" to "ambulatory" health care has curtailed the agency's efforts to change the basic environment.

Last year, the agency's budget was cut by 24 per cent, which resulted in the spending of a small reserve and a debt of $167,000. The BJCHS lost $101,506 to hire medical personnel, recommended by an independent evaluation team, when federal officials claimed that a request for the funds was made under the wrong category.

"We can treat diseases, but we can't treat the cause any more," says Barnwell. "We just put out fire," he says.

The Beaufort-Jasper area was allocated financing for 60 homes for poor families in 1972, but the Nixon administration impounded the funds and none have been released as of yet.

"So we just haul sick people into the clinic every day," says



Poverty-stricken South Carolina family.

Emory Campbell, director of community services. "Then we take them back to the shack with no toilet or water. When they get sick again we bring them back over here."□

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

In this portion of the chapter "The Penal Colony," by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton, Huey arrives at the San Luis Obispo Men's Colony. Here, as in Vacaville (California Medical Facility), which the Black Panther Party leader has just left, the prison administration sets down repressive and dehumanizing guidelines. Again, Huey refuses to cooperate. In this excerpt, the methods by which the prison administration controls inmates is closely examined.



HUEY P. NEWTON, founder, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, forcefully making a point during a speaking engagement shortly after his release from prison. Huey was unjustly imprisoned for close to three years on false charges of killing an Oakland cop.

I told the psychiatrists that if they really wanted to know my I.Q. they ought to examine my background and the work I had done in many areas, including creative disciplines like music. This seemed perfectly logical and obvious to me, but the psychiatrists either could not understand or preferred to remain ignorant. Their approach was so mechanical, so lacking insight, that *they* appeared unintelligent to *me;* they refused to see that it is more important to judge a person by his accomplishments than by some abstract tests that may or may not correlate to the facts of his life.

It has been my experience in prison that psychiatrists are among the most rigid and inflexible members of the staff. They are programmed and computerized like robots and cannot approach inmates as human beings. With their tests and questionnaires they seem to have a preconceived idea of what an "adjusted" human being is. Any deviation from this mold is a threat to them.

During this testing, the authorities puzzled over where to put me. There was much speculation in the prison about that, and through the grapevine I heard that they had some trouble deciding. They wanted, above all, an isolated prison, but because of the public attention my case had received, they also wanted one that would be viewed in a favorable light, a kind of showplace for visitors. That way they could keep up the charade that penitentiaries are rehabilitation centers rather than concentration camps.

The administration at Vacaville even went through the motions of asking my preference, although they had not the slightest intention of allowing me to choose. I gave San Quentin as my first preference, with Folsom and Soledad next in order. These three afforded relatively easy communication with the outside. As far as I am concerned, all prisons are concentration camps. One is little better or worse than another.

PREFERENCES

My preferences were strictly based on the possibility of contact. San Quentin is close to home, only a thirty-minute drive from Oakland, and even less from San Francisco; there my family and attorneys would be able to visit me fairly easily. I also had friends in San Quentin who could keep me in touch with my attorneys, my family, and with the media. Folsom came second for pretty much the same reasons: it was only about eighty miles from the Bay Area, I knew some people there, and the commuting would not be too bad for my family. Soledad was the farthest away of thee three prisons—approximately 165 miles south of Oakland on Highway 101—and therefore the least desirable.

As it turned out, I did not go to any of them. I was taken by surprise when, after only twenty-five days at Vacaville — I was expecting to stay the usual sixty — I received a slip saying I would be leaving within twenty-four hours for the California Men's Colony, East Facility, in San Luis Obispo. This time I traveled on a bus with other prisoners. Not that the prison officials had stopped treating me in a special way.

For every prison bus a list is prepared of the prisoners who will be taking it and where they will be going. The bus I rode had everybody's name on the transportation list but mine. It came from Folsom, picked us up, and went on to San Quentin and then to another jail in San Jose. From San Jose we went to Soledad, where I spent the night in isolation. Brother George Jackson was near, but I never saw him. The friendly inmates on the bus gave me a rundown on the situation at the Penal Colony, so I was somewhat prepared when we arrived. Although called a Men's Colony by the authorities, San Luis Obispo inmates know it as the California Penal Colony, which sums up what it is all about — a penal institution and a colonized situation. The state believes in the power of euphemism, that by putting a pleasant name on a concentration camp they can change its objective characteristics.

Prisons are referred to as "correctional facilities" or "men's colonies," and so forth; to the name givers, prisoners become "clients," as if the state of California were some vast advertising agency. But we who are prisoners know the truth.

TO BE CONTINUED

Oakland School Board, Director #3

James Norwood Committed To Raising Students' Academic Levels

(Oakland, Calif.) - Black accountant James Norwood, running for the office of School Director, District 3, is seriously committed to raising the dismal academic achievement levels of students in the city of Oakland.

Born in Havana, Florida, in 1937, and a resident of Oakland since 1956, Norwood was an honor student at Lowell Junior High and McClymonds High. Later, he went on to receive a B.A. and an MBA in business administration from the University of Califor-Oakland public schools are:

Over the past 10 years, Norwood has been employed as an accountant, computer programmer and systems designer, a lecturer of accounting at San Francisco State and as a contract administrator.

But more importantly he has been active in and committed to the development and improvement of the Oakland schools system.

As one of the founding members of the McClymonds Community Board, he and others



JAMES NORWOOD, Oakland School Board director candidate.

worked to improve the achievement level at the Black West Oakland school. Through their efforts the dropout rate at McClymonds has decreased while absenteeism and tardiness have been sharply curtailed.

This was done, explains Norwood, by placing a renewed emphasis on academic achievement and by getting back to the teaching of the basic skills needed to survive in today's complex world.

Using his intuition for systematic analysis, a skill gained through his experience in the highly competitive business world, Norwood feels that the most pressing problems facing Oakland public schools are:

•A need for vast improvement in academic achievement levels;

•An immediate need for the solution of the school district's fiscal problems caused by irresponsible administration and the total absence of accountability;

•The lack of an adequate number of maintenance personnel to seriously deal with the upkeep of Oakland schools; and

•A serious communication gap between the school board and the community and a lack of sensitivity on the part of board members in dealing with problems put before them.

Norwood's main area of concern is academic achievement. He has pledged to put an end to the situation in Oakland where there is an oversized administration and teachers not working in the classroom.

"The policies that I will work for to achieve this end," he says, "are the reduction of the number of teachers who are not assigned to the classroom and the establishment of those minimum skills that when learned will allow our children to compete successfully with their peers across the United States."

The articulate Norwood is a strong supporter of all affirmative action programs. Qualified Black and minority personnel, he says, can be found if a sincere and committed effort is made.

To improve school facilities, Norwood promises to work to expand the school district's manpower program. Through the expansion of the manpower programs, the already staggering workload of the maintenance and operation department can be significantly reduced.

ENTRY LEVEL JOBS

"Plus, this approach will increase the number of entry level type jobs available in the city of Oakland," said Norwood, "thereby potentially reducing unemployment in Oakland."

To solve serious problems of communication between the Board and its constituents, Norwood vows to meet with parents, teachers, administrators and students if he is elected. This way, he stresses, a collective approach can be taken toward solving the problems of the district.

To improve the district's glaring fiscal inadequacies, as a Board member Norwood pledges to work to establish a policy that requires monthly reconciliation of the schools' financial reports and account records with the records of the county superintendent.

Being an accountant, Norwood is particularly infuriated by the fact that the school district cannot account for millions of dollars. Norwoods points to the fact that his opponent, incumbent Charles Goady, has special skills and training in accounting also but has failed to see to it that this serious problem is resolved.

Crises such as the one which recently occurred at Hamilton High, where students staged an open rebellion against the school district's authority can only be avoided, says Norwood, by channeling the energies of our youth into academic pursuits. These types of problems evolve when students have nothing but time on their hands with nothing constructive to do with it, he explains.

"The people are the boss," stresses Norwood, but to exercise their authority they must come out to vote. "If we solve the problems of education," he says, "we can begin to deal with some of the other ills the city of Oakland is suffering from." VOTE ON APRIL 19. VOTE FOR JAMES NORWOOD, Oakland School DIRECTOR, #3.□





Senator ALAN CRANSTON (left) and Rev. J. ALFRED SMITH (center) are among the many national, state and local civic leaders who have endorsed LIONEL WILSON for mayor of Oakland.

Black Judge Called "People's Candidate"

SEN. CRANSTON SUPPORTS LIONEL WILSON FOR MAYOR

(Oakland, Calif.) - The frontrunning campaign of Judge Lionel Wilson for mayor of Oakland added another feat to its long list of accomplishments with a successful $50 a plate fundraising dinner sponsored last Saturday by the campaign's Finance Committee and held at the Oakland Hilton.

On hand to urge support for the Wilson campaign was the special guest of honor for the gala affair, California Senator Alan Cranston. Cranston, a longtime friend of Judge Wilson, had the highest praise for the Black jurist and urged the 300 people who turned out to show their support for the judge to do everything in their power to ensure that he is elected as the first Black mayor of Oakland in the upcoming April 19 municipal elections.

Well known community activist Pastor J. Alfred Smith followed Senator Cranston to the speaker's platform, delivering an eloquent appeal for Oaklanders to bring true people's power to the city and elect Lionel Wilson mayor. Pastor Smith, who introduced the judge, was interrupted several times by appreciative applause from the audience as he passionately talked about why he is backing Judge Wilson, a close personal friend of Pastor Smith, for chief executive of this city.

"Lionel Wilson epitomizes truth...He stands as a drum major for justice in the community... Even though the enemy would stoop so low as to attack the character of this man, because he stood with Black Panthers as a modern Amos and said, 'Let justice run down as waters and righteousness as a mighty stream,' I knew that I had to be on the side of truth...

"When I was in high school, I became enraptured and intoxicated with the platform arts...I studied the great artists, men like Daniel Webster, who, in a famous speech in 1830, said, 'The people's government made for the people, made by the people and answerable to the people'...That's the kind of man Judge Wilson is; he's the People's Candidate. He's everyone's choice for mayor."

After Pastor Smith's impassioned speech, the mood in the audience was at a fever pitch as the People's Candidate, Judge Lionel Wilson, began his forthright remarks, first thanking Senator Cranston and state Senator Nicholas Petris, who spoke earlier, for their support of his campaign.

"...So many of you here have been giving of your resources, your material resources, your time and your energies toward thiscampaign," Judge Wilson began. "It has been a very positive experience for me to observe this and the contributions of so many wonderful people. This is what makes it worthwhile for me.

"I get this question over and over and over wherever I go: Why would you give up a Superior Court judgeship with power that far surpasses a mayor, the power to tell the state you can't do this, the power to tell the governor you can or you can't do that, and run for mayor of the city of Oakland. It's the commitment of so many beautiful people who live in this city that makes it worthwhile for me to make the sacrifice that is necessary in order for me to seek this position.

"I hope that I will be able to provide you with the leadership that you believe I can to make this city a better city for all of us to live in, and I mean *all* of us. I probably have more popularity now than I ever will because as the mayor of this city, I won't be able to favor my friends here and my friends there. I'm going to have to call them as they are. I'm going to have to make some tough decisions, the tough decisions which I believe are in the best interests of all of us; the kind of decisions which will uplift the quality of life for all of us in this city which means so much to so many of us."

VOTE FOR JUDGE LIONEL J. WILSON FOR MAYOR ON APRIL 19.□

Berkeley City Council

Margot Dasheill Raises Key Issues For Blacks And Poor In Berkeley

(Berkeley, Calif.) - The major issue, as progressive Berkeley City Council candidate Margot Dashiell said in a recent interview, is jobs. "Sixty-thousand people are working in Berkeley," she says, "yet, of the 50,000 Berkeley workers, only 41 or 42,000 are employed; the others are looking. That means that close to 20,000 Berkeley jobs are held by nonresidents. With an overall unemployment figure of over 15 per cent, we need to do something to get people back to work."

She has ideas about approaches to that problem. She is particularly interested in housing rehabilitation. "We have housing which is deteriorating, and the useful thing about rehab work is that most of the money we spend on it, about two-thirds in fact, goes to the workers, most of whom are medium-skilled and we have a lot of such workers in the city. The other third goes for supplies and we can exert some control over where that is spent.

"We can do more about unemployment," she feels. "We need more business here, businesses that will provide jobs, but I'd like to see us encourage cooperative, locally-based establishments, enterprises which are environmentally clean. When outside businesses move in they not only hire people from outside, they send their money out too."

Margot feels that it is important that as much money be kept circulating right here in the city as possible. That's why she opposed the McDonald's permit. "Sure, there will be few jobs, at low pay, but most of the money will go right out of town. That's not doing Berkeley any good.

"But we want to being pressure on the other levels too. For instance, CETA is a temporary, stop-gap program which does not generate real employment; consequently it doesn't get at the real problem. We should press for more adequate federal approaches. We should take a stand, let our feelings about the immorality of unemployment be known to those who can act on the problem."

Margot is working hard for rent control, an issue which she considers almost as important to Berkeley's economy as the job problem. "That's definitely an issue which interests people," she says. "Everybody I've talked to knows somebody who has been driven out of Berkeley by the high rents. There's no need to pay twice as much rent here as in other places. The 1980 census figures are sure to show a marked decline in the number of Third World, mostly Black and Chicano people, in Berkeley.

"The housing situation, just like the job situation, is really bad for low income people. We can see some small signs of progress here and there, usually because of concerted efforts on the part of the people, such as the P and Q fight, but there haven't been any real gains and there won't be any until we have a progressive majority on the council. There is no issue which shows the conservative orientation of our present council majority more clearly than the housing issue.



MARGOT DASHIELL, a progressive community activist running for a seat on the Berkeley City Council.

"High rents are not the only housing problem," she points out. "Propoerty taxes are high enough to force people out too, and that is a major concern which we have to address. A progressive city income tax would make sense, but there are some problems about the legality of such a tax. Maybe we should have a test case on that issue, set up such a tax as a supplement to the property tax. It should start high, though, at about $18,000, so as to avoid hitting low income people and it should go further than Oakland's payroll tax; it should get into all earnings, not just wages."

Margot, one of three candidates for Berkeley City Council backed by Berkeley Citizens Action (BCA), was born in Berkeley and has lived here all her life. She attended Berkeley public schools and later enrolled at U.C. Berkeley where she received her A.B. in sociology, followed by a Master's degree in criminology.

Margot is a past member of the Berkeley Planning Commission and currently serves on Berkeley's Housing Advisory and Appeals Board. She is a member of the Peralta Federation of Teachers, the Democratic Labor Caucus, Black Women Organized for Action, the Third World Caucus and the Berkeley Community YWCA.

Margot is a full-time sociology instructor at Laney College in Oakland. She is married and has a three-year-old son named Kamau.

VOTE FOR MARGOT DASHIELL FOR BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL ON APRIL 19.□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE



1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



MOBUTU SESE SEKO

CUBAN RELATIONS BROKEN

Pro-Mobuto Rally Flops In Zaire

(Kinshasha, Zaire) - Underscoring the growing unpopularity of the CIA-backed regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko with the people of Zaire, a rally billed by Mobutu as "the most gigantic demonstration in Kinshasha's history" turned into a resounding failure here last Sunday, drawing less than 20,000 unethusiastic people to the 40,000-seat May 20 Stadium.

In other developments in Zaire, the government broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba last Monday, alleging that the Caribbean island republic is backing the Katanganese invasion of copper-rich Shaba Province in the southeastern part of the country.

The April 3 demonstration in the May 20 Stadium was organized by the Mobutu government to show the Zairean capital city's solidarity with the regime's losing struggle against the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (NFLC), the organization of Katanganese rebels credited with the invasion of Shaba (formerly Katanga) Province.

Although Kinshasha has a population of two million and the government brought in busloads of children for the rally, the stadium where Muhammad Ali defeated George Foreman in 1974 was less than half full. During the one-hour speech made by Kinshasha Governor Sakongi Inongo, there was no cheering by the crowd. Thousands of people began leaving the stadium some 40 minutes into Sakongi's speech, in which he repeatedly accused Cuba, Angola and Russia of launching the Shaba invasion. Soldiers had to close the gates to keep people inside.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

CONFERENCE FOLLOWS MEETINGS WITH CASTRO AND PODGORNY

FRONTLINE STATES VOW TO INTENSIFY ZIMBABWE LIBERATION STRUGGLE

(Quelimane, People's Republic of Mozambique) - Meeting here in the aftermath of their talks with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny, representatives of the frontline states in southern Africa and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front agreed last weekend to intensify the armed struggle against the Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia.



Soviet President PODGORNY (center), next to Mozambique Prime Minister, JOAQUIM CHISSANO at ceremony for FRELIMO fallen guerrillas.

Participating in the seven-hour talks were Mozambican President Samora Machel, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) General Secretary Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) President Joshua Nkomo — ZANU and ZAPU comprise the Patriotic Front — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, and the defense ministers of Angola and Tanzania.

Nkomo, in an interview conducted after the talks, said that the ZANU-ZAPU alliance in the Patriotic Front has been consolidated "to bring about Smith's complete downfall."

It was also revealed that Cuba and Russia have pledged to step up their military support to the Front, including anti-aircraft missiles and other sophisticated weaponry needed to defeat the Smith government.

Prior to his departure last week from the People's Republic of Angola, Premier Castro told a huge rally in Luanda that Cuba "will never negotiate with Yankee imperialists" over Cuban aid to the west African nation. The Cuban leader promised the country as many tanks, planes and guns as it needs in its ongoing struggle against Western imperialism.

Castro, who received a hero's welcome throughout his visit to Africa — which included stops in Mozambique, Tanzania and Ethiopia in addition to Angola — told the cheering thousands who came out to hear him in downtown Luanda that the U.S. wants an end to Cuba's presence in the fledging Angolan Republic in exchange for lifting the economic blockade against the Caribbean island nation.

"We will never negotiate with the imperialists about this cooperation," Castro told the ralliers. "Our duty is to maintain military collaboration while the Angolan armed forces are organized, trained and equipped. The day will come when Angola has sufficient military units, tanks, cannons, airplanes and soldiers to confront all imperialist aggression. How many years, how many Cuban soldiers will stay in Angola? We don't have to discuss that with Yankee imperialists," Castro declared.

LAST MONTH

President Carter said last month that the U.S. is willing to normalize relations with Cuba but made it a point to say that one of the conditions of normalized relations is that Cuba agree not to "participate in violence across the oceans," a clear reference to Angola.

Prior to leaving Angola, Premier Castro met with key Black nationalist leaders who are fighting the White minority regimes in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa. Castro discussed possible Cuban aid to the armed struggles in the three countries, *United Press International* reports.

Arriving in Algiers, Algeria, from Luanda at the conclusion of his African visit, Premier Castro told Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, "I have been able to evaluate the possibilities of a long and protracted liberation struggle (in Africa) which can only be victorious."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMED STRUGGLE, POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC FIELDS

S.W.A.P.O. ADVANCES

Moses Garoeb, administrative secretary and member of the Political Bureau of SWAPO's Central Committee, recently gave an interview to the Mozambican press in Maputo. It was published in the Mozambican weekly magazine Tempo, *and has been translated from the Portuguese by Liberation Support Movement.*



PART 1

Beginning with the major aspects of SWAPO's armed struggle, Garoeb affirmed:

"In referring to 'great operations' in the northern and northeastern Namibia, Radio South Africa recently acknowledged the death of two more army officers and two puppet tribal chiefs. Indeed, during the last months, particularly after the victory of FAPLA (the MPLA army) in Angola, we have started to intensify our offensive in the East. Our operations leave from Angola and Zambia. Regarding the towns we have made advances, initiating the urban war. In addition, we are already making some penetrations in the south of the country. The South African government itself admitted last year that its troops had encountered SWAPO guerrillas in southern Namibia."

QUESTION: To what extent does the South African government admit the effects of SWAPO's armed struggle?

GAROEB: Just like the Portuguese colonialists did here in Mozambique, the South Africans diminish their losses and exaggerate ours. In their propaganda it's always SWAPO dying and only very rarely then."

Q: In the political field, what are SWAPO's most significant advances in recent months?

GAROEB: Without doubt one of our major politcal victories of recent months has been the fact that various Namibian political groups, previously hostile or indifferent to SWAPO, have come to join us. This is the result of intense political work carried out by us, particularly in the urban centers. (Since last November, most of the other African political organizations have dissolved and joined SWAPO; from all parts of Namibia. There are now only a few small organizations remaining outside the liberation movement.)

Q: And in the diplomatic field?

GAROEB: We have had some quite significant victories. The past year has seen two most important events. For the first time the United Nations has supported the armed struggle of our people as the only road to liberation. Secondly, we have been granted the status of permanent observer at the U.N. We are the second organization at the U.N. with this status — the other is the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Moreover, the Inter-Parliamentary Union that includes about 74 countries has accepted us as permanent observers. This was decided at their last meeting — during 1976 — in Madrid. These are diplomatic victories for our organization and the Namibian people."

Q: How does SWAPO interpret the present Turnhalle discussions in Windhoek?

GAROEB: The Turnhalle Conference is composed of the South African government, colonialist representatives and tribal puppets. Ridiculous things have happened there, such as the fact that conference documents were all written by the South Africans because the majority of puppet delegates cannot read or write.

TO BE CONTINUED

Frontline States To Intensify Liberation Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

The Zambian president and Podgorny signed a number of economic and cultural agreements.

FOR THREE HOURS

Podgorny met for three hours at the Soviet embassy in Lusaka with Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the organization which is leading the armed struggle in South West Africa, and Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

A combined communique issued at the end of the talks said Podgorny affirmed Soviet solidarity with the people of the three countries in their struggle "for freedom, national independence and equality."

HIGHLIGHT

The highlight of President Podgorny's unprecedented African tour, the first such visit of a Russian leader to Africa, was the signing of a friendship treaty with Mozambique, in which the Soviet Union pledged itself to defend Mozambique against outside attacks. The treaty was the first one signed by the east African nation since it became independent of Portugal in June, 1975.

Prior to his visit to Mozambique, Podgorny's first stop in Africa was in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where he held three rounds of talks in four days with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, chief spokesperson for the frontline states.

A joint communique issued following the Nyerere-Podgorny talks said that the formation of the Patriotic Front was "an important step in the liberation struggle and the unification of the national and patriotic forces of Zimbabwe."□

Africa In Focus

Rhodesia

Rhodesia's token concessions to head off Black majority rule went into effect last week, enabling Zimbabweans (Black Rhodesians) to stay in hotels, drink in bars and eat in restaurants previously reserved for Whites. In addition, private hospitals and clinics may now treat Zimbabweans, who will be able to purchase land in special multiracial areas in the cities as well as one-third of the farmland in the breakaway British colony. The new legislation has been widely criticized by Zimbabweans active in the armed liberation struggle as falling far short of the changes needed to achieve Black majority rule.

South Africa

Acting simultaneously to both repress growing Black political protests in South Africa and to appease the Azanian (Black South African) population, the apartheid government last week announced major increases in budget expenditures for defense, the police and Azanian education. The 21.3 per cent increase in defense spending brought the defense budget to a total of $1.9 billion, 18 per cent of the $10.3 billion total. Police expenditures for 1977-78 have been increased 15 per cent. The budget for Azanian education, while rising 52 per cent to $134 million for the 3.5 million Azanian youth in public schools, still amounts to a fraction of the funds spent on White children in South Africa.

Afro-Arab Nations

Representatives of 51 African and Arab news agencies last week ordered studies of an offer by the government of Libya to underwrite the formation of a new African-Arab news agency, the *Associated Press* reports. The Union of African News Agencies (UAIA) and the Union of Arab News Agencies (UAI), meeting in Tripoli, Libya, also agreed to work out replies to international news bureaus that would contain "the principle of noncooperation. . .in case of publishing offending news to the African and Arab world." Both measures were unanimously approved at the end of a week-long conference aimed at strengthening links among African and Arab news agencies and news and photo exchanges, communications policies and journalism exchanges.



Zimbabwean sellout Bishop ABEL MUZOREWA.

MUZOREWA

Black Bishop Sells Out To Ian Smith Regime

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — A top aide to discredited Zimbabwean (Black Rhodesian) nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa told a White audience here recently that the leader of the African National Council (ANC) may soon meet with Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith concerning Black majority rule for the country's 6.5 million Black people.

Gordon Chavunduka, ANC secretary-general, told members of the South African Institute of International Relations that the White minority regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa are attempting to win U.S. and British support for Smith's latest proposals for an "internal" settlement of the issue of Black majority rule. Rhodesia and South Africa also are backing the ANC's call for a referendum as the basis of an interim government, the *Christian Science Monitor* reports.

The ANC maintains that the referendum would show which Zimbabwean leader or leaders have majority support in Rhodesia. Those leaders then would presumably play a prominent role in the interim government that available information, Portuguese colonialists are behind the

WESTERN SUPPORT

"We believe we are about to get Western support (for the ANC referendum plan)," Chavunduka declared, adding that Smith has agreed to the idea.

Following the breakdown of last year's Geneva talks on Rhodesia, the presidents of the frontline states in southern Africa

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Drawings depicting vicious treatment of political prisoners in Namibian prisons.



NAMIBIAN PEOPLE VICTIMS OF ILLEGAL ARRESTS, TORTURE

(New York, N.Y.) - Black nationalist opponents of the illegal South African administration in Namibia (South West Africa) are subject to arbitrary arrest, detention without trial and torture, Amnesty International (A.I.) announced here last week.

A.I., a worldwide human rights movement that works for the release of political prisoners, expressed its concern about the human rights situation in Namibia in a 16-page briefing paper, published on April 3. The briefing paper criticizes South Africa's continued administration of Namibia, which was declared illegal by the United Nations in 1971, and the repressive nature of its policies.

In particular, the paper condemns the far-reaching provisions of the Ovamboland emergency regulations and security laws like the Terrorism Act, which allow the police to detain any person without charge for an indefinite period. Detainees are invariably held incommunicado. It is this feature, the paper states, which has led to the use of torture on an institutionalized scale.

The paper also details:

•The widespread use of detention without trial to suppress political opposition and intimidate opponents of continued South African rule in Namibia;

•The imprisonment in South African — rather than in Namibian — prisons of Namibians convicted of political offenses, and the South African authorities' refusal to grant remission of sentence to such political prisoners; and

•The use of the death penalty for certain political and criminal offenses.

A.I. comments that, despite the general intensification of guerrilla warfare in northern Namibia since Angola became independent in 1975, there have been remarkably few trials of persons charged with offenses connected with the guerrilla war. This suggests that captured guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the organization leading the armed struggle against the South African government, are either subjected to indefinite detention

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Attempts To Subvert People's Mozambique Uncovered

(Maputo, Mozambique) — Internationally coordinated efforts to destabilize the economy of Mozambique have recently been reported by the *Manchester Guardian* and broadcasts from Radio Maputo. According to the available information, Portuguese colonialists are behind the scheme, with probable involvement of forces in South Africa, Rhodesia and Malawi.

On March 15, Portuguese police admitted they had discovered the equivalent of approximately four million dollars in forged Mozambique banknotes in the northern city of Oporto. The banknotes, seized by police from an apartment rented by an ex-colonist, had been printed in the nearby village of Santo Tireo, where police discovered the counterfeit plates and press used for printing the false money. Several arrests have been made although the main organizers of the plot are still being sought. The



SAMORA MACHEL

actions secret for a week, until they were revealed by Radio Maputo.

"The motive," wrote the *Manchester Guardian*, "is said to go far beyond financi... thought to be ... operation inte... Mozambique'... stabilize th...

of Samora Machel."

One of the methods of getting the false money into Mozambique, Portuguese police believe, is by giving it to Mozambique workers employed in South African mines. Such an operation could not have been undertaken without the knowledge of the South African government, which keeps all Black African miners under close surveillance.

The British newspaper also stated that it had been told by Lisbon sources close to the FRELIMO government, "that they had long suspected the existence of a serious international operation to destabilize Mozambique in preparation for guerrilla attacks from Rhodesia, Malawi or South Africa." The ... observed that many of ...ts now living ...ven up the ... govern-... ...uguese

Rent Control

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

show at least one of nine "causes." Also, the Measure stipulates civil and criminal penalties for landlords who violate the rent control law.

Perhaps even more sweeping in its implications is Measure F, the Tenant Union-Landlord Relations Ordinance (TULRO).

This ordinance will require Berkeley landlords to bargain with tenant unions over rents, housing conditions and related issues — recognizing as unions associations which gain membership of a majority of either tenants or apartments in a landlord's building.

Certain tenant activities are protected by the ordinance, including:

•the right to assemble and organize;

•the right to give publicity about the existence of, and the facts involved in, any landlord-tenant matter; and

•the right to picket peacefully.

UNFAIR PRACTICES

Unfair practices by landlords and tenants are prohibited under TULRO. Failure of a landlord to bargain collectively is an unfair practice. Other unfair landlord practices include: arbitrary discrimination against tenants; interference with or reprisals against a tenant or tenant union exercising rights under this law; violating the collective bargaining agreement; interfering with the formation or administration of a tenant union; and failure to produce all pertinent books, records, and papers during collective bargaining over economic issues.

Unfair tenant practices are also defined. They include: discriminating against any tenant in regard to membership in the tenant union; refusing to engage in good faith bargaining with a landlord; harassing or intimidating non-member tenants; violating provisions of the collective bargaining agreement; and encouraging purposeful destruction of rental units.

A nine-member board is created under TULRO to investigate unfair practices, conduct representation elections if tenant union's majority status is challenged, and mediate tenant union-landlord disputes.

Civil and criminal penalties are provided for violations of the ordinance.

Vote "Yes" on Measures B and F.□

Oak Street Center

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

cise to develop and maintain healthy bodies and a healthy outlook on life.

Donations from individuals and community businesses enabled the Center to start its Free Saturday Matinee for Children. Badly needed because of the lack of inexpensive entertainment program for children in the community, the Free Matinee, as the Oak Street Center brochure notes, "offers a place for children to come together, eat popcorn and just plain have a good time."

The Center wants to expand its programs to include Legal and Welfare Referral services and a Senior Citizens' program. But such expansion takes money, and the Center regularly sponsors numerous fundraising activities, including garage and bake sales.



Oak Street Community Center.

Anyone wishing more information about the April 20 benefit or about the programs of Oak Street Community Center may write to the Center at 1915 Oak Street, San Francisco, California 94117, or call (415) 387-1650.□

World Scope

Israel

Ten thousand Israeli Arabs, along with scores of Israeli Jewish supporters, staged a protest rally in the village of Arraba here in northern Galilee to demonstrate against the Israeli government's policy of expropriating Arab-owned lands. The rally also memorialized six Israeli Arabs who were killed and scores injured by Israeli forces in a "land day" protest a year ago. Palestinian Arabs in a number of towns on the West Bank of the Jordan River, which Israel has occupied since the 1967 war, also participated in the protest.

Timor

The armed forces led by the revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) recaptured the north coastal town of Laleia last month, according to a recent broadcast of the national radio of the Democratic Republic of East Timor. This is the third town recovered by the FRETILIN forces over the past month.

Canary Islands

History's worst air disaster, the collision of two Boeing 747 passenger planes which killed well over 500 passengers and crew members, has brought world public attention to the exploitation of the Island's people and the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago (MPAIAC) from Spain. Antonio Cubillo, a radical lawyer and exiled leader of the MPAIAC, recently charged Spanish authorities with responsibility for the disaster when they diverted one of the aircraft to avoid having the damage seen from a bomb explosion at Las Palmas Airport—an MPAIAC reprisal for the recent killing by Spanish soldiers of a guerrilla and the arrests and torture of other militants. The chain of Atlantic islands has an unemployment rate of 17 per cent, more than twice the national Spanish rate. Cubillo has been highly critical of a recent Madrid agreement to give Morocco half the islands' fishing industry.

REVOLUTIONARY FILM MOVEMENT UNDER ATTACK

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND LATIN AMERICAN FILMMAKERS MOBILIZES SUPPORT FOR IMPRISONED ACTIVISTS

(New York, N.Y.) - The Emergency Committee to Defend Latin American Filmmakers (ECDLAF) has recently been formed with the purpose of mobilizing support for film professionals in Central and South America who are facing savage repression from right-wing military regimes.

The Committee's rapidly growing list of sponsors include such film notables as progressive cinema producer Bert Schneider; actresses Candice Bergen and Jane Fonda; Black filmmaker Ossie Davis; director Francis Ford Coppola and many others. ECDLAF's stated aim is "to disseminate information on the repression of filmmakers in Latin America, and mobilize broad support for their defense and survival."

In the last decade a wave of progressive new films have swept through Latin America exemplified by such works as the award winning *The Promised Land*, *Brazil: A Report on Torture* and the fine Cuban films, *Memories of Underdevelopment* and *Lucia*. Now, Cuba excepted, the revolutionary film movement has been destroyed, falling victim to the rampant political torture and violence found today in Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

The Committee's initial campaign is focusing on the situation evolving out of the plight of two Chilean film professionals prominent in the production of *The Promised Land* and other films: 25-year-old actress Carmen Bueno and 27-year-old cameraman Jorge Muller. Both were kidnapped in downtown Santiago on November 29, 1974, by agents of the infamous *Direccion Nacional de Intelligencia* (DINA), the Chilean secret police force which is modeled after Nazi Germany's Gestapo.

Neither Bueno or Muller have been heard from since. They were last seen in Chile's Tress Adamos concentration camp. Former prisoners have testified that both have been subjected to severe beatings and electric shock torture.

"Carmen received special treatment from the torturers of the SIFA (Air Force Intelligence)," said one released prisoner. ". . .For several weeks straight she was taken on a daily basis to long torture sessions where she was brutally raped. They would bring her back with her legs half paralyzd, and we would hear her screaming in pain day or night."







Imprisoned Latin American film professionals CARMEN BUENO and JORGE MULLER and (right) scene from Raymundo Gleyzen's Mexico: The Frozen Revolution.

Chilean authorities were claiming Carmen Bueno was dead—an alleged victim of in-fighting among leftist guerrillas. While this story has proven to be false many fear that the appearance of Carmen's name on a list of 119 people who were allegedly dead is an announcement of her future execution.

Another campaign waged by the ECDLAF involves the disappearance of Argentine filmmaker Raymundo Gleyzer, whose documentaries have won several international awards. Gleyzer was in New York City in May of 1976 and susequently returned to Buenos Aires, Argentina, where, on May 27, he was abducted by paramilitary police.

Argentine officials deny any knowledge of his whereabouts but sources have informed ECDLAF that Gleyzer is being held in a special torture center. Reportedly he is in a state of total physical and mental deterioration as a result of unending torture. Like all detainees in the camp, he is kept completely naked and is dragged outside before dawn and subjected to continuous forms of torture.

In the case of Carmen Bueno and Jorge Muller, the ECDLAF is urging concerned people to contact Chris Pappas, Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, State Department, Washington D.C., 20520. Ask him to work to make the cases of Ms. Bueno and Muller a priority to be considered for release and granted U.S. visas under the State Department Parole Visa Program.

On behalf of Raymundo Gleyzer, the ECDLAF is asking all humane persons to join them in pressuring the Argentine Embassy, Argentine President Videla, Minister of Interior Harguindeguy and OAS (Organization of American States) Secretary Orfila, "to guarantee the physical safety and well being of Gleyzer and to arrange his safe release."

Always There

You
companero,
the one who is always there.
The one
who never fell back.
Shit!
The one who never
played coward
with the flesh of the people.
Who stood up
against beatings and jail,
exile and shadow.

You,
companero,
the one who is always there.

And I love you
for your timeless honor,
—little sensitive animal,
for your faith,
greater
and more heroic
than all the giants
of all the religions combined.

But, you know,
the centuries to come
will stand on their toes
on the shoulders of this planet,
trying to touch your dignity
burning with courage
even then.

You,
companero,
who never betrayed
your people,
with tortures
nor with prisons,
nor with graft,
you,
tender star,
will come of age with pride
for the delirious millions
emerging
from the depths of history
to give you glory,
you,
modest and human,
simple proletariat,
the one who is always there,
unbreakable
metal of the land.

—Otto Rene Castillo
Guatemalan Revolutionary

My Father—And Revolutionary Cuba

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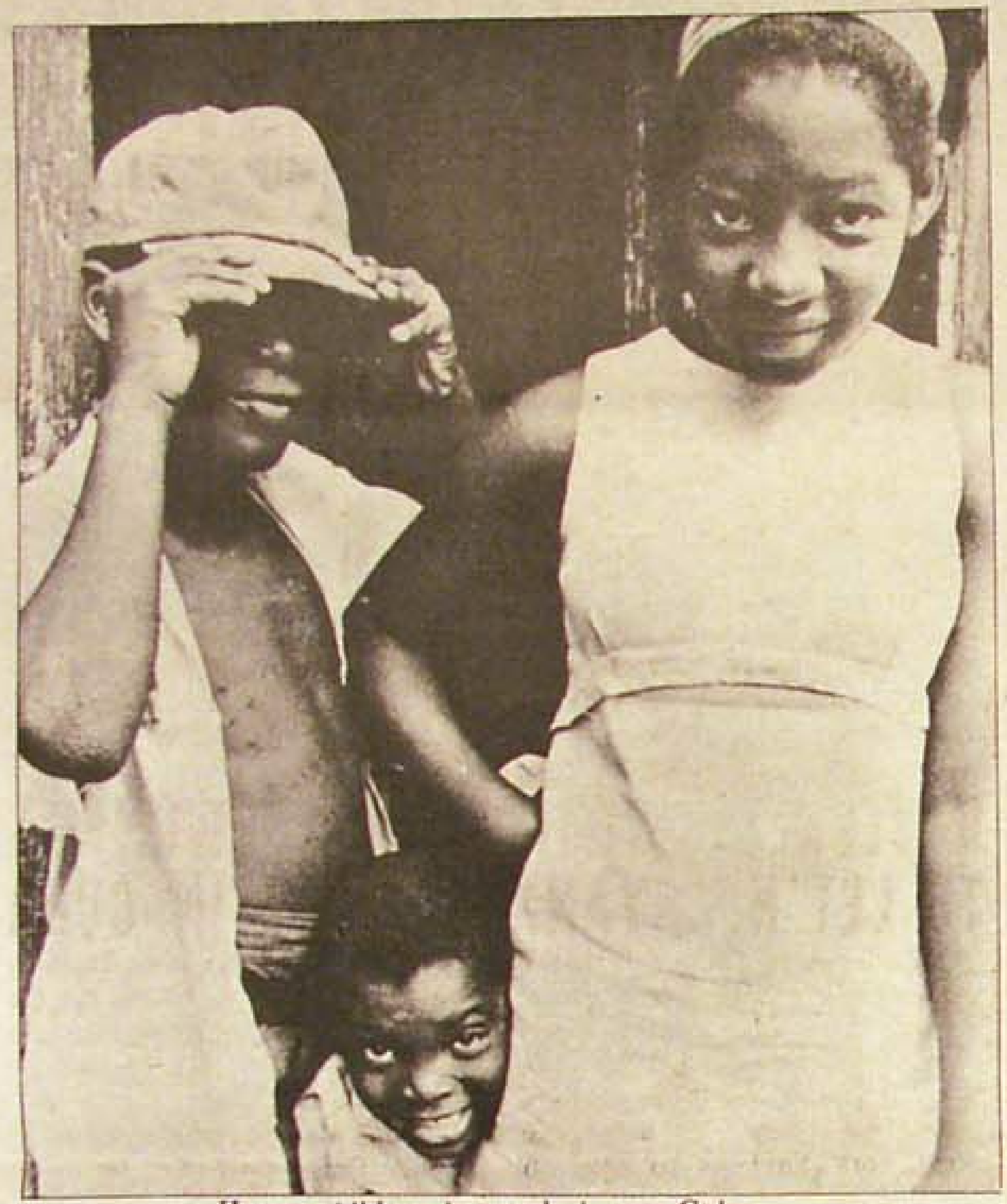
Was *this* why I dreamed of father? Was the fear I felt, suddenly surfacing, the reason I dreamed of my father? Was he trying to tell me now, as he often had in life, that my curiosity about other places and people could endanger my life?

But the plane, four hours behind schedule, finally lifted us to Havana. And there, waiting for me on the patioi of a lovely old mansion, was my father.

The same coffee-colored skin, the same large nose, the same vibrant and intelligent eyes.

My father's name in Havana was Pablo Diaz, and he spoke Spanish, which I do not understand. Pablo Diaz' resemblance to my father was so striking that when he opened his mouth and Spanish came out, I glanced about to locate the source of the trick.

Before the Cuban Revolution, Pablo Diaz had been, like my father, a man who might have belonged to any country, or to none, so poor was he. So unlikely it would have been for anyone in the government to wonder or care what he wanted of life, what he thought, what he observed.



Happy children in revolutionary Cuba.

ANONYMITY

From the anonymity he shared with my father, Pablo Diaz had fought his way to the other side of existence; and it is from his lips that many visitors to Cuba learn the history of the Cuban struggle.

As an official spokesman for the Cuban Institute for Friendship Among Peoples, this Black man, telling the Cuban story to whoever comes, increases my respect for the Cuban Revolution. Mr. Diaz talked to us about the revolution for three hours, his cadence as steady as a griot's; every turning in his people's progress he knew by heart.

He spoke of the Black *mambises* (guerrillas of the 1800s) of Jose Marti, the "father" of Cuba; of Antonio Maceo, "the bronze titan"; of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in 1953; the Mexican exile of the revolutionists; the fighting in the Sierra Maestra; the abdication of the tyrant Batista; the triumph of the revolution; and of Che, Camilo and Fidel.

Helping to throw off his own oppressors obviously gave him a pride in himself nothing else could, and, as he talked, I saw in his eyes a quality my own father's eyes had sometimes lacked: the absolute assurance that he was a man whose words — because he had acted on his beliefs — would always be heard, with respect, by his children.

There is no story, beyond this, of Pablo Diaz. I saw him twice during my two weeks in Cuba. I told him he reminded me of my father. He replied, "You honor me." In a photograph I have of us posing with our Cuban and African-American group, I see that his hand is resting on my shoulder, and I am easy under it, and smiling...

The transformation of Pablo Diaz from peasant to official historian deeply impressed me. I envied his children, all the children of Cuba, whose parents are encouraged and permitted to grow, to develop, to change, to "to keep up with" their children. To become *companeros* as well as parents. A society in which there is respectful communication between generations is not likely, easily, to fail.

While considering these thoughts, I finally recalled the incident that is the surce of the dream I was having about my father. It is a story about economics, about politics, about class. Still, it is a very simple story, and happens somewhere in the world every day.

When I left my hometown in Georgia at 17 and went off to college it was virtually the end of my always tenuous relationship with my father.

This brilliant man, great at mathematics, unbeatable at storytelling but unschooled beyond the primary grades, found the manners of his suddenly middle-class (by virtue of being at a college) daughter a barrier to easy contact, if not actually frightening. I found it painful to expose my thoughts in language that to him obscured more than it revealed. This separation, which neither of us wanted, is what poverty engenders. It is what injustice means.

OUTSIDE THE BUS

My father stood outside the bus that day, his hat — an old gray fedora — in his hands, helpless as I left the only world he would ever know. There was no metamorphosis possible for him as there was for Pablo Diaz. So we never spoke of this parting, or of the pain in his beautiful eyes as the bus left him there by the side of that lonely Georgia highway, and I moved—blinded by tears of guilt and relief—even farther and farther away; until, by the time of his death, all I understood, *truly*, of my father's life, was how few of its possibilities he had realized, how relatively little of its probable grandeur I had known. □

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

(Washington, D.C.) — Amnesty International, a London-based human rights organization, quoting details of arrests, tortures and disappearances, said recently that martial law in Argentina is depriving citizens of their most fundamental civil, political and constitutional rights.

In a 92-page report released on the first anniversary of the military coup that ousted President Isabel Peron, Amnesty International called for a U.N. mission to investigate human rights in Argentina and asked the Argentine government to end its "state of siege."

Puerto Rico

(San Juan, Puerto Rico) — Distributors of the bilingual supplement of *Claridad*, newspaper of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, are suing American Airlines for $200,000 in damages for "unjust discrimination and undue and unreasonable prejudice," reports the *Guardian*. The suit charges that American Airlines failed to deliver to the U.S. eighteen issues of daily *Claridad*, thus destroying the paper's distribution network, causing a sharp decrease in circulation, and creating unneccessary business expenses.

El Salvador

(San Salvador) - While U.S. attention focuses on this country's deteriorating human rights situation—dramatized by the government's bloody repression of post-election protests—the number one political issue here is land reform. The one per cent of landed interests who control 70 per cent of the cultivable land have successfully blocked implementation of the 1975 agrarian reform law. Unrest has been steadily growing among the 90 per cent of campesinos who are landless in this smallest and most densely populated of the six Central American republics. Landowners have been scoring the Catholic clergy for allegedly supporting "anti-Christian and antipatriotic subversion and campesino unrest," following the shooting of a prominent landowner. In the latest incident a Jesuit priest working with the campesinos was ambushed and killed March 12 near the town of Aguilar.

SPORTS

Martial Arts

Stress

The ancients found that the human stress response could be triggered not only by anger, fear, surprise or sudden joy, but also by heat and cold. Sudden exposure to either extremes in temperature, they learned, produced shock, a form of stress. The intensity of this shock could be varied by the intensity of the temperature extreme and the length of time person was exposed to it. They found that the body reacted to a sudden dousing with cold water in exactly the same way it reacted when threatened with actual physical harm. This gave them a way of producing a stress reaction in the body again and again, without having to search out truly threatening circumstances. So, during that period in the development of martial arts, practitioners would link their body's reaction to stress with patterned breathing by standing under cold waterfalls. Today stresses are simulated through kata and controlled sparring. By repeating known situations, practitioners tend to become familiar with fear, a prime cause of stress. The martial artist also becomes familiar with the bodily reactions that fear and stress produce. The martial artist becomes so well acquainted with the known elements of fear and other emotions that they can reproduce simulation conditions with the effect of the real thing.

Each time that we call forth the stress response in practice, it becomes an instinctive process to superimpose controlled breathing along with the stress. What this accomplishes is that first it relaxes the mental and physical state by controlling nervous responses to outside stimuli. Second, by controllong breath patterns, nervous and muscular impulses can be directed toward a rational response to stresses.



Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO takes hefty swing in Havana ballgame.

BASEBALL COMMISSIONER BOWIE KUHN STILL REFUSES TO LET N.Y. YANKEES PLAY IN CUBA

(Washington, D.C.) - Baseball czar Bowie Kuhn came under heavy fire here last week, charged by several Conressman with undermining U.S. foreign policy by refusing to allow the New York Yankees to play in Cuba this spring.

There is very little chance that any baseball team will go to Cuba this spring, with Kuhn adamantly refusing to allow the Yankees to play them, instead insisting on sending an all-star team to play a Cuban national team.

Cuban Sports Director Jorge Bango, however, has made it clear that with the Cuban baseball season already in progress, there is not sufficient time to put together a national team.

Congressman Thomas Downey recently blasted Kuhn, telling the House of Representatives that the commissioner's refusal to let the Yankees play in Cuba had "struck a serious blow to baseball." Downey went so far as to charge that Kuhn may have undermined U.S. foreign policy by his decision.

"It was clear among the owners," Downey said, "that the commissioner had State Department approval to negotiate with the Cubans for sending an all-star team to Cuba and had been negotiating with them since 1975."

A team was supposed to go to Cuba last year, but former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger cancelled the game when Cuba ignored U.S. demands that it withdraw troops it had sent to Angola in support of revolutionary forces who were fighting against South African and CIA-backed reactionaries.

The question of baseball's anti-trust exemption, which has been in effect since 1922, is scheduled to come before Congress in the near future. Many observers feel that baseball's special position as a "favored industry" will be in jeopardy if Kuhn antagonizes Capitol Hill over the Cuban issue.

Sports columnist Bob Lipsyte commented, "I don't think Kuhn can afford to rock the boat in Washington. If he took it upon himself to veto a trip that was important for the State Department, he'd be in trouble up to his neck on Capitol Hill."

THIRD BASEMAN

New York Yankees third baseman Greg Nettles said recently, "If it's up to Kuhn, we won't go. Whenever there's a right decision to be made, he makes the wrong one."

Adding fuel to the fire is the bitter rivalry between Kuhn and New York Yankees owner George Steinbrenner, convicted last year of making illegal contributions to the Nixon campaign.

"If the Yankees went to Cuba," says *Newsday* sports editor Sandy Padwe, "Steinbrenner would be stealing the show from Kuhn. If Bowie sends an all-star team, he looks good."

As it stands now, no major league team will be visiting Cuba until this fall or next spring due to Kuhn's stubbornness.□

Call For So. African Sports Ban

(Abidjan, Ivory Coast) - The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa pushed through a resolution last week calling on the International Olympic Committee to ban all member countries from competing with South Africa and Rhodesia.

Both White majority regimes have been expelled from the Olympic movement for their policies of racial suppression.

Abraham Ordia, the Nigerian president of the Supreme Council, which led the stunning African walkout at last year's Montreal Olympics, also affirmed that African nations are determined to boycott sports events involving New Zealand.

The presence of New Zealand at Montreal triggered the Olympic boycott by Africa. In the heat of last summer's Soweto riots, when thousands of Azanian (Black South African) schoolchildren were massacred, a New Zealand rugby team toured the White supremacist country.

LITTLE CHANCE

Ordia commented, "There is little chance that Africans will compete in the Track and Field World Cup at Dusseldorf in September or the Commonwealth Games in Canada next year. It is entirely up to New Zealand."

The Supreme Council, an Organization of African Unity (OAU) advisory body, is demanding that New Zealand break off its sports ties with South Africa and deny visas to South African sportsmen.□

Namibian People Victims Of Illegal Arrests, Torture

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

or are tried in secret, as the South African authorities do not regard them as prisoners of war.

Included in the findings of the A.I. report on the brutal and illegal treatment of political prisoners in Namibia are the following:

First introduced in the South African Parliament in 1967, the Terrorism Act was made retroactive to 1962 in order to facilitate the prosecution of Namibian nationalist leader Toivo Hermann ja Toivo and 36 other Namibians then detained without charge in South Africa's administrative capital, Pretoria.



SWAPO President SAM NUJOMA.

Under the provisions of the act, the offense of "terrorism" is defined in very broad terms as any activity likely "to endanger the maintenance of law and order" in South Africa and Namibia.

Introduced at a time of civil unrest following the general strike of Ovambo contract workers in December, 1971, and their subsequent repatriation en masse to Ovamboland, a tribal "homeland," proclamation R.17 was issued by South Africa's state president on February 4, 1972.

Under the terms of the Proclamation, a virtual state of emergency was declared throughout Ovamboland. The authorities were given wide powers to control entry into and departure from Ovamboland, to prohibit all public meetings of six or more persons, and to prohibit any person from holding, attending or addressing any meeting.

Several laws provide for detention without charge or trial. The General Law Amendment Act of 1966 empowers senior police officers to arrest without warrant any person suspected of possessing information relating to terrorism or sabotage, as these offenses are defined. In the first instance, detainees may be held for up to 14 days for interrogation purposes. However, this period may be extended at the discretion of a Supreme Court judge.

In the Supreme Court, defendants are normally tried before a judge sitting alone or with assessors and in the inferior courts by a magistrate. All judges and magistrates are White. There is no provision for trial by jury.

Official court languages are English and Afrikaans. Interpreters must therefore be employed in trials involving one or other of Namibia's indigenous languages. In such cases, disputes frequently arise concerning the interpretation of particular concepts and terms.

Political trials are normally conducted summarily, that is, with no preliminary examination before a magistrate to establish a prima facie case. Such trials may be held anywhere in South Africa or Namibia. They need not be held in the area in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. Thus, for example, the trial of the 37 Namibians charged under the Terrorism Act in 1967 was convened in Pretoria, not in Namibia where the alleged offenses were committed.

Most Namibians imprisoned for political offenses are held in South Africa's main political prison on Robben Island. A former leper colony and longtime place of imprisonment, the notorious "Island" is situated in Table Bay off Cape Town. The practice of imprisoning Namibian political prisoners in South Africa rather than Namibia has evoked much adverse comment at an international level. Consequently, the South African authorities are now reported to be enlarging Windhoek Prison in readiness for the arrival of some at least of the Namibians currently held on Robben Island.

Consistent reports received over a period of years indicate that the use of torture is institutionalized in Namibia. It is employed almost on a routine basis by security police during the interrogation of political detainees, both to extract "confession" statements and to elicit information relating to their political activities.

Various methods of torture are used. They include sleep deprivation, the application of electric shocks, severe beating on the body with fists and sticks, and burning with cigarettes,. In addition, torture victims have been hanged by the wrists and ankles for long periods; they have been immersed head first in barrels of water until unconscious; and they have been subjected to blindfolding, manacling and assassination threats.□

Black Bishop Sells Out

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

— Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana — gave their unqualified support to the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front which is waging the armed struggle against the Smith government. The Front is led by Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Secretary General Robert Mugabe and Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) President Joshua Nkomo.

ZANU and ZAPU have combined their military forces in order to intensify the armed struggle. ZANU forces are primarily based in Mozambique while ZAPU forces are operating from Botswana and Zambia.

The frontline presidents' endorsement of the Patriotic Front left Bishop Muzorewa discredited in the eyes of many Zimbabweans. The ANC, which has no fighting force of its own, admits that it has no influence among the freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front. Muzorewa, however, maintains that he has majority support among the Zimbabwean people, and Chavunduka alleged that the Front is disunited because of the different tribes that make up the ZANU forces and those of ZAPU.

Despite the Smith regime's verbal support of the referendum, there are signs that the White minority government may be reneging. At an airport press conference, Smith, enroute to South Africa for a vacation and expected talks with South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster and British Foreign Secretary David Owen, described a referendum calling for immediate Black majority rule as a "non-starter."□

Pro-Mobuto Rally Flops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

According to a report filed by the *Associated Press:*

"Sakongi ended (his speech) by swinging both arms into the air, clenching his fists and shouting, 'The revolution will win!' Not a sound came from the crowd. He repeated the gesture and the shout. Again the crowd was silent. Sakongi then declared the rally ended and left the stadium."

Zaire government radio, in announcing the halt of diplomatic relations with Cuba, charged that documents proving Cuban involvement in the Shaba invasion were found on an unnamed Cuban diplomat. The radio report provided no details but said all Cuban diplomats had been ordered to leave the country "in accordance with international usage."

Since the Katanganese rebels first invaded Shaba Province on March 8, the reactionary Mobuto government has consistently maintained that they are being aided by military advisers, troops, arms and equipment from Cuba, Angola and the Soviet Union. Both Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Angolan President Agostinho Neto have strongly denied any involvement by their governments in the Zairean war.

Evidence that government forces are being repelled by the Katanganese rebels of the NFLC surfaced last week when Col. Eluki Mongo Aundu personally announced at a news conference that he had been removed from his post as commander of the Shaba front.

One reason for Eluki's removal relates to the fall of Mutshatsha in Shaba Province into NFLC hands. Mutshatsha had served as the government's military headquarters in the province. The city is located about 50 miles from the copper center of Kolwezi, which is expected to soon come under NFLC control.

At the same time the change in command of Shaba Province was announced, Elebe Maekonzo, director of Zaire's national press agency, revealed that the government was imposing censorship on news dispatches on the Shaba conflict.□

Bounty For King Murder

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

had overheard two labor leaders discuss such a plan. No individuals were identified in the Committee's report.

In Palm Beach, Florida, where Dr. George de Mohrenschildt was found shot to death in the home of a friend, sources reported that he might once have been a CIA agent and a confidant of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mohrenschildt, 65, who taught French at Bishop College in Dallas, apparently put the barrel of a shotgun in his mouth and pulled the trigger. He was found in the drawing room of a beachfront mansion where he had been a guest for the past week, Sheriff Richard Wille said. "We're 99 per cent sure he killed himself," Wille said.

In the over 13 years since Kennedy was murdered, several people with key information concerning the case have died.

North Carolina Congressman Richard Preyer, a member of the Assassinations Committee, said upon learning of de Mohrenschildt's death that he "was a crucial witness for us, based on the new information he had. He was intimately involved with Oswald."

DUTCH JOURNALIST

De Mohrenschildt told Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans that he knew in advance that Oswald planned to kill Kennedy. Testifying before the Committee last week, Oltmans quoted de Mohrenschildt as saying he was the middleman between the late multimillionaire oilman H.L. Hunt, who represented other oilmen, and Oswald in the murder conspiracy.

The Dallas Bureau of the FBI admitted that it is holding a letter believed to have been written by Oswald to a "Mr. Hunt" and that the letter is still under investigation.

In the Palm Beach mansion where de Mohrenschildt's body was discovered by his daughter, police confiscated a briefcase containing the professor's papers and said the papers would be turned over to the Assassinations Committee.

The same woman who said Ruby introduced Oswald as a CIA agent also told the Committee that on November 22, 1963, she was taking pictures at Dealy Plaza where Kennedy was killed and that two days later, two men claiming to be from the CIA and FBI, took the film from her. She has not seen it since.□

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

struggle events such as Nat Turner's Revolt, the Watts Rebellion, and Jonathan Jackson's bid for freedom among others.

Many people today speak of a lull in the people's movement for freedom and justice, but your readers/contributors have proven this is not so; witness the remembrance of militant leaders such as Malcolm X, George Jackson and Fred Hampton as expressed in your Readers Poll.

We feel there is a great deal to be learned from the people by such a readers poll. And we sincerely hope that as a vanguard party you will take note of these lessons; specifically, that the people are more than ready to move in the most effective way against the racist/imperialist government of the USA.

All Power To The People!
Dare to Struggle; Dare to Win!
Rosa Dominguiez and Mark Hartman

SUPPORT HOLMAN PRISON INMATES

Sisters and Brothers,

In regards to our human rights we, the inmates of Holman concentration camp, appeal to all progressive groups and people, in our desperate need of support.

First of all, we wish to express our feeling toward this dehumanizing system of slavery and oppression. Does this system say that all men are created equal by dignity and respect? If so, does that include us as well as oppressed people in the so-called free society? People, although we are convicts within a prison system because of some so-called crime which they say we committed, we are still human beings as the Declaration of Independence states. Does it not give us the right to act, speak, live and be a man?

If so, why don't our human rights allow us to have sexual relationships with our loved ones? Has that right been taken away from us because we are confined behind these brick walls of total corruption?

Have people ever thought about why there is so much homosexuality in these prisons? Why are men fighting over other men, women over women? Why convicts are determined to escape with only a few months left before their release date? Why are there robbery, stealing and drugs being sold and exchanged? All of these questions go back to one thing! Not being permitted to have sexual intercourse with our wives and loved ones.

Why does this racist, oppressive administration look over such a problem as homosexuality in prisons? Is it because they don't care? They don't care and example exists here at Holman. Men parade up and down the halls hugging and kissing one another, and the officials here don't give them a second look. It's horrible here, I mean just unbelievable.

Seems as though this system has been programmed to let these type of things exist in these prisons. Now, the main reason so much homosexuality goes on behind these walls is because we are denied our right to have sexual intercourse with our wives and loved ones, which is a total violation of our human rights.

If we weren't deprived of this, it would give us something to look forward to, and there would be less fighting, less drugs, less robbing, less stealing, and above all, less raping one another. In the Alabama penal system approximately 85 per cent of the convicts indulge in homosexual activities. There are 10 per cent that will start before they are released from this corrupted system. The other five per cent will end up in some type of homosexuality activity once they enter society.

There must be a program established so convicts can have sexual intercourse with their loved ones, if she or he wants this. I hope you people will understand our meaning, and do whatever is necessary to help us get this program established. We need conjugal visitation.

Write letters concerning this matter to: Mr. Judson Locke, Commissioner, 101 So. Union St., Montgomery, Alabama, and to M.R. Nachman, Chairman, Human Rights Committee, P.O. Box 688, Montgomery, Alabama 36101. Also, send us a Black Panther paper when you can. We remain.

In Revolutionary Love & Struggle,
The Inmates of Holman Prison

AFRICANS AND THE MOVEMENT

Dear Editor,

It's high time that I send my word across the Atlantic Ocean to you to put across to all your members. I have been a frequent reader of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service and I find it to be very useful. Ever since, I have been wondering how Africans could join your movement. What are the basic requirements for membership? Also, how can we get help in the form of newspapers, books and other materials?

Could you send us some books at reduced prices? Our salary scales are very low and the cost of living very high. We have a youth society which is eager for your immediate help.

Long live the Black Panther Party,
Long live the spirit of struggle in all comrades in oppressed lands.

Comrade Momodon Bah

Organized Crime

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As an example, IRE cited the case of Peter Marcello, a New Yorker who arrived in New Mexico in 1974 to organize a garbage collection business north of Albuquerque. His trash-hauling background came while he was a co-worker in Long Island, New York, with Joseph (Joe Mooney) Petrizzo, who has been identified by federal agents as an associate of the Carlo Gambino family.

Marcello's profitable business was interrupted last November after IRE learned of Petrizzo's Albuquerque visits to Marcello and informed state authorities of his "penchant for stolen garbage trucks."

The New Mexico FBI then arrested Marcello for stealing a $70,000 garbage truck from New York state.

State and federal officials claim that sophisticated white-collar fraud schemes and increasing narcotics traffic from Mexico are the state's most pressing criminal problems, not the mafia or rampant land fraud.□

F.B.I.

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ating with prosecutors as they sought to indict Washington-based superiors.

If the lower-level targets chose not to cooperate, the government would have the option of seeking to seal their indictments rather than moving ahead with their trials. The object of all the options, the recommendation makes clear, would be to avoid having subordinates invoke Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination as prosecutors pressed cases against higher-ups.

The identities of those recommended for grand jury indictment by the report could not be learned. However, it was determined that the report, did not recommend action against L. Patrick Gray III, acting FBI director at the time many of the burglaries and related operations occurred.

Several past and present FBI officials have figured prominently in the probe of so-called "black-bag jobs."

W. Mark Felt, the bureau's number two man under Gray, and Edward S. Miller, former assistant director in charge of the FBI's domestic intelligence division, have both acknowledged that they approved "surreptitious entries" by agents in 1972 for intelligence-gathering purposes.□

Secret Navy Report Documents K.K.K. Violence

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area. A military policeman quoted in the report charged that Marine Klansmen had slashed the tires of five autos belonging to Black Marines and may have wired others to catch fire.

The Naval document, based on a score of interviews with military personnel here and reports from local police and FBI files, also points to Klan activity on Marine bases at Twentynine Palms, California, and Okinawa.

Sgt. Randal Clouse, identified in the report as leader of the Camp Pendleton Klan, told investigators that the Klan followed three basic strategies with the Corps:

•The first strategy was to use any pretext to "put on report" to the Marine command Blacks who showed signs of independence or militancy;

•The second was to personally threaten "the opposition," and;

•Third, if such intimidation failed, to carry out "violent vigilante action outside the base."

MARINE KLANSMAN

The Marine Klansman admitted he was a member of the California State Klan organization and added that members of civilian racist organizations had urged him "to take more violent action against Blacks on the base."

Other racist organizations in contact with Marine Klansmen included the San Diego Nazi party, the National States Rights party and an obscure local group called the White Brotherhood, according to the Naval document.

The report linked Marine Klansmen with illegal racist attacks outside the base. An anonymous Marine informant from inside the Klan told investigators that the Klan was "probably responsible" for last October's fire-bombing of the Oceanside Urban Leauge office near Camp Pendleton. Police reports of the Molatov cocktail raid on the office of the national racial justice organization agreed with the informant.

The Naval report, entitled "Racist Extremist/Dissident Group Activities," is expected to be a crucial part of the defense at the court-martial hearings.

The defense is arguing that Black Marines — faced with an increasingly desperate situation in which the Marine command had failed to counteract, or even acknowledge, the physical threat to Blacks — had mounted a show of strength in self-defense.



Camp Pendleton Klansmen.

"The (Naval Investigative) report clearly indicates mounting racial tension. The Marines (command) were well aware of it. The Blacks were acting in self-defense," one of the civilian defense lawyers, David Weitzman of Berkeley, says.

The Naval investigation concentrates on activities surrounding the November 13 assault. The attack culminated a tension-filled week of racial incidents — a fight in the mess hall, a brawl on a Pendleton bus, and reported threats of reprisal actions by Whites in which, according to the report, "all hell was going to break loose."

Fourteen Blacks reportedly assaulted a group of White Marines whom, according to the defense lawyers, the Blacks suspected of holding a Klan meeting.

The six White victims who were severely beaten and hospitalized were not Klan members. But an official search of the barracks where the incident took place uncovered a cache of gun powder, knives, a .357 Magnum pistol and sawed-off broom handles. A Klan membership list was found in a nearby room occupied by two admitted Klansmen.

The 14 Blacks were arrested. One had charges against him dropped, one was granted immunity, and two pleaded guilty to lesser charges. The Marine prosecution is trying the case against the 10 others before an all-White military jury and panel of judges.□

Pardon—A Failure

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intentions of informing its 2.4 million members of the name of any war resister who accepts a "pardon."

President Carter's pardon was



Despondent Black G.I. in Vietnam.

a public relations gimmick," says Leach, "and it just isn't working. Nobody seems to realize that."

Carter's phony act of good will has been blasted by Black veteran groups and other organizations. They point to the fact the pardon does not affect across the board redress to hundreds of thousands of servicemen who received less-than-honorable discharges as a result of their opposition to America's war of aggression in Southeast Asia.

According to a study by the University of Notre Dame, as many as a quarter-of-a-million men would be affected by a general amnesty program, if implemented. This would include 250,000 men with "bad paper" discharges and 3,000 deserters who are still fugitives.□

People's Convention Reinstates Paul Cobb

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pace.

The vote to reinstate Cobb was almost unanimous. Cheers and ringing applause filled the cafeteria of the Lincoln Elementary School where the meeting was held.

Speaking before the group, Cobb said that the decision to rehire him endorsed the idea that OCCUR's membership wanted a "positive, active and aggressive posture."

I am grateful and humbled by the outpouring of community support," Cobb said, citing several local political leaders and organizations, including the Black Panther Party, as deserving credit for his return.

"We must not be afraid to call the wicked man 'wicked' to the wicked man's face," Cobb insisted.

He added that OCCUR's main purpose was "to get jobs in Oakland and to keep businesses in the city."

Reinstated on the OCCUR Board were: Elijah Turner, the top vote getter in the ad hoc elections; Dorothy Paynes; John Keilch; Ester Kessel; Rudy Barker; Darlene Jang; Art Scott; Rev. Michael Dunn; Mary Wilson; Rita Perry; and Ed Atkins.

New members are: Anita Williams; Leah Brumner; Susan Bowman; Abbey Hussein; Clarence Davis, Jr.; Jerry Jackson; Rick Ellis; Harold Logwood; Margaret Pryor; and Bruce Goddard.□



BPINS photo

Recent OCCUR membership meeting.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

BPINS photos

A TRIBUTE TO LI'L BOBBY



BOBBY HUTTON

BORN: MARCH 21, 1951 — ASSASSINATED: APRIL 6, 1968

"Li'l Bobby was the beginning—the very first member of the Black Panther Party. He gave not only his finances; he gave himself. He placed himself in the service of his people and asked nothing in return, not even a needle or a piece of thread. He asked neither security nor high office, but he demanded those things that are the birthright of all men: dignity and freedom. He demanded this for himself and for his people.

"Like a bright ray of light moving across the sky, Li'l Bobby came into our lives and showed us the beauty of our people. He was a living example of an infinite love for his people and for freedom. Now he has moved on, and the example he gave will serve as a beacon that lights our way and leads us on in the struggle for life, dignity and freedom.

"We salute Li'l Bobby and his family for what they have given us. He was the beginning of the Party. Let us make sure that his thinking, his desires for his people become a way of life."

—Huey P. Newton
April, 1968